A MOST EXACT AND NEVV INVENTORIE OF ALL THE GOODS, EXCELLENCIES, AND MEMORABLE ACTIons worthy any generall or particular knowledge, from the first daies of the Conquerer to the *last daies of Queene* ELIZABETH.

TOGETHER,

WITH A DISCOVRSE VPON THE Portugale action, the Cales action, and all other actions vndertaken by the late Earle of *Essex*.

LONDON,
¶ Printed for RICHAD MOORE.
1608.

William Gordon Ross,
Royal Engineers.

THE MANSION
of Magnanimitie.

¶ Of the ſtrength of this Realme, in reſpect of the ſcituation, pleaſantneſſe of ayre, fruitfulneſſe of ſoile, aboundance of al ſorts of Graine, Cattell, and other neceſſaries for the vſe of man: how it is repleniſhed with thouſands of couragious & valiant men, wherby to withſtand all forren inuaſion. Alſo how it is defended with many ſtrong holdes in places needfull, and furniſhed with a Royall Nauy, with mnnition ſufficient to incounter the enemy.

Chap. 1.

ALthough I doubt not, both in reſpect of your loyalties to her Maieſtie, and fidelities to her Crown (things due by all Lawes from euery true Subiect to his Prince and Soueraigne gouernor) and alſo of the great loue and affection that euery man doth naturally beare to his native Cuntrey, but that you wil be alwaies ready with hart and hand to ioyne in the defence of theſe againſt the enemy; yet haue I thought it not vaine to ſet downe ſome ſpeciall cauſes and reaſons, which ſhall the rather moue vs hereunto. Amongſt which (as in the firſt parte of this booke I will commend to your conſiderations) the ſtrength of our Country in regard of the ſcituation therof, how our countrey is inuironed with the maine Sea, ſauing that part onely adioyning to Scotlãd, which is a ſufficiẽt defence to this realme, in that the Quẽnes moſt excellent Maieſtie & the noble King of that country are moſt ſurely linked, as well in reſpect of the nérneſſe of bloud, as alſo by reaſon of moſt honourable couenants and agrẽmentes of league, peace, and amity (which by

The firſt cauſe of incouragement in reſpect of the ſcituation of our Countrey.

by Gods grace ſhall long continue) concluded and paſſed betwirt them, ſo that we may well aſſure our ſelues that none can come to vs but by ſhipping: wherby what aduantage we haue that ſtand vpon the firme land, ready to receiue or defend the enimy, which muſt lie open to our forces from the ſea, euery man of any reaſonable ſence or vnderſtanding may eaſily conceiue.

It is placed in that part of the world which is temperate, neither vexed with to much heat, nor oppreſſed with ouer much colde as many other Countries be. It is alſo of a moſt delicate & holſome ayre, full of pleaſant ſprings, fountaines, and riuers. A Country of fruitfull ſoile, yalding Corne of all ſorts, abundance of Wooll, Allom, Copper, Mines of Leade, Tin, Yron, Stone, Wood, Seacole, Pittes to make Salt of, and of all manner of Cattell, Horſes, Fowles & Fiſhes: Beaſts of Venery, of all kindes plentiful, and all other things neceſſary for mans ſuſtenance, vſe and pleaſure. A Country apt for traffick by ſea, from all places of the world: in reſpect whereof, we are of our ſelues better able to liue then any other nation vnder the Sunne. Camden maketh mention of an old Orator ſpeaking in praiſe of England, as followeth: *O fortunata & omnibus beatior terris Britannia, quæ Conſtantinũ Cæſarem prima vidiſti; meritò te omnibus Cœli ac ſoli bonis natura donauit, in qua nec rigor eſt nimius hyemis, nec ardor æſtatis, in qua ſegetũ tanta eſt fœcũditas, vt muneri b. vtriuſq; ſufficiat, et Cereris et Liberi: in qua nemora ſine immanibus beſtijs, terra ſine ſerpentib. noxijs, cõtrà pecorum mitium innumerabilis multitudo, lacte diſtenta, & onuſta velleribus: certe, quod propter vitam diligitur longiſſimi dies, et nulla ſine aliqua luce noctes, dum illa littorum extrema planities non attollit vmbras, noctiſque metam cœli & ſiderum trãſit aſpectus, vt ſol ipſe qui nobis videtur occidere, ibi appareat præterire.*

Commodities of our countrey.

Camd fol. 3

This Conſtantine receiued the faith of Chriſt firſt in England Annales I. Stow f. 46. An. 306.

That is. O thou happy England and more bleſſed then all lands, that firſt of all haſt ſeene Conſtantine the Emperor: whom nature hath indued with all the commodities of the firmament and land, wherin is neither too much rigor of winter, nor heat o

ſummer

ſummer: where is great fruitfulnes of Corne for bread and drinke; Woods alſo without hurtfull Beaſts; the Land without noyſome Serpents: where likewiſe are innumerable multitudes of Cattel giuing milke, and Sheep loaden with fleeſes of wooll: and that which Life doth greatly deſire, the daies are there very long, neither is there any night without ſome glimmering of light, by reaſon, that the Plaines of the Sea coaſts doth not yeeld much ſhaddow, and the ſight of the Starres and firmament doth paſſe away ſo quietly, that the Sunne which ſeemeth to vs to go downe, may there appeare as it were but to paſſe by.

Alſo in that this Realme is replenished with infinit thouſands of valiant and couragious Men, able to giue battell to the greateſt prince in Europe (for Caſtles are of ſmal account where valour in armes wanteth.) Cleomines **the Emperor beholding a towne by arte and nature mightily defended, called ſuch** *latebras muliebres*, alurking place for Women **ſaying:**

The ſecond cauſe of incouragement valiant men.

Caſtles.

Cleomines. Bod.lib.5.c.5

Neque Ciuitatis robur poſitum eſt in mutis lapidibus, ſed in preſtanti fortiſſimorum ciuium virtute, qui pro aris, pro liberis, pro libertate, pro ciuitate, pro fama, & pro vita dimicabunt.

What ſhould moue a man to fight.

The ſtrength of a Citty (ſaith he) reſteth not in dumb wals, but in the force of valiant Men which fighte for their religion, Children, libertie, Cities, fame and for their liues.

And ſuch as are deſperate and reſolute, are moſt meeteſt for the ſame as he writeth alſo.

Nihil periculoſius eſt, quam deſperatis hominibus prælium cõmittere.

There is nothing more dangerous then to fight with deſperate men. Bod.lib.5.c.5

And remember as an example ỳ battell of Poytiers in France **where** Iohn **the french King with a great number of his nobilitie were taken priſoners, & the reſt were put to flight, with about ten thouſand Engliſhmen, the french being almoſt fifty thouſand. This was done by** Edward **prince of Wales eldeſt ſonne to King** Edward **the thirde, and** Eraſmus **ſaith alſo,** *ij demum vtiles ſũt Bello milites, quibus decretum eſt in prælio, aut vincere aut mortem oppetere,*

Poytiers.

Stow 1558.

Eraſ. Append. Apoth. 337.

They are meetest for War, which determinne to win the fielde or else to die. But yet Castels and Fortresses are not to be condemned, but must be used as a meane for the better defence of the enimy.

Castles.

¶ How much we are bound to the Almighty God, that hath giuen vs so gratious a Prince to raigne ouer vs, and what good things we daily receiue of her gracious goodnesse toward vs; and also how happy we are that are her Highnesse subiects in respect of other Nations, which are charged with continuall Taxes, Tallages, and Impositions, and besides that liue in great bondage and seruitude, of which things we are freed.

Chap. 2.

Third cause of incouragement.

NOw in respect of a most singular and further cause of incouragment herein, let vs consider how much we are bound to god, in that it hath pleased him to giue vs so gratious a Soueraigne Lady and Quéne to raigne ouer vs, one of our owne nation: which is obserued in the sacred scripture as a great blessing of god, as in the booke of Deuteronomy doth appeere, and of the right line and descent of the noble kings and Princes of this Realme: for forren princes are alwayes misliked of the people to raign ouer them; as Osorius saith, *Quoties accidit vt in aliquaregione, vel hæreditario iure, vel matrimonio, vel quauis alia ratione, princeps aliquis ex exteris gentib. ad regnandũ vocetur, id populis sibi perniciosum fore suspicatur.* One vnder whom we haue enioyed such common peace and quietnesse these 39. yeares & more, as the like hath not béene heard of, neither is to be founde in any record or Chronicle sithence the Conquest to this daie, for the like time of gouernment: One studious to aduance, set forth and maintaine the honour and glory of Almightie God: one desirous to raigne with mercy, with loue, with pitty, and tender compassion, and not by tyranny, not by

Osor. fol. 19.

effu-

effusion of bloud, neither alwaies by inflicting the extremitie of her lawes vpon such as iustly haue deserued the execution of the same: And is the rather induced to mercy and pittie, by experience of her owne troubles (most vniustly laid vpon her in her sisters daies) so as it is right well said: *Nihil est enim quod magis inuitat homines ad misericordiam tribuendam quam humanam miseriam experiri; vnde rectissime Regina Dido apud Virgilium inquit, Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco.* There is nothing that more doth moue men to bee mercifull, then to haue experience of the misery of man; whereof Queene Dido (as Virgill maketh mention) said very well: I haue learned being not ignorant of euill, how to helpe them that are in miserie. Aeneid. lib. 1.

She is also bountifull to such as deserue well of her Maiestie and of their countrey, in whom the saying of Ouid the Poet, which he spake of the clemencie and liberalitie of Cesar is verified: Ouid de ponto lib. 2.

Est piger ad pœnas princeps, ad præmia velox,
Cuique dolet quoties cogitur esse ferox.

The Prince is slow to punish, and ready to rewarde, and sorrowfull when he is forced to punish any. And again he saith of him:

Qui cum triste aliquid, statuit, sit tristis & ipse:
Cuique fere pœnam sumere, pœna sua est.

When the Prince doth ordain punishment to any he is sad also, & where any is punished he taketh it as it were don to himself.

She is a most milde Prince, not fearefull to behold or to be spoken vnto,

Nulla in fronte mina nec formidabile lumen, Ouid metamor. li. 2. f 30.

But with most benign and gracious countenances receiueth and answereth the petitions & supplications of her subiects: she is of that honorable and princely disposition in all things, that euen the greatest Princes do honor her. And in that hir Ma. hath fortified the borders of this realme in places dangerous for inuasion, with such castels and strong holds, & with a mighty nauy of warlike ships, and furnished her kingdome with such abundance of armor & all other things necessary for the warres and defence of her cuntry & people, as the like hath not bin seen in any Princes dayes before her time. 4. cause of incoragemẽt. Fortification of the realme.

If

Miserable cõditions of other people.

If we will consider the miserable conditions of such Nations as liue vnder Princes where the pleasure of the Prince standeth for law, and where the king saith:

Sic volo, sic Iubeo, stat pro ratione voluntas:

Iuuenal.

So I will, so I command, my will shall stand for reason: And compare the same with our happy state, we haue iust cause to thinke our selues much bound to God: for our Princes not

Good lawes.

only make good and wholsome lawes, but are wel pleased also to be ordered by them, & in the day of their Coronation take

Othe.

a solemne Oath vpon the holy booke of God to indeuor themselues, that the same lawes shall be obserued and executed to

Osor. fo. 105.

all indifferently. And therein is the difference (saith Osorius) betwixt a king and a Tyrant. *Non mediocre discrimen est inter regem atque tyrannum, quòd Rex legibus se deuinctum profitetur, Tyrannus vero in interitu legum omnem dignitatem suam collocandam existimet.*

9. Hen. 3. A most honorable Law.

Among many other, what an Honorable law was made in the 9. yeare of king Henry the third, as followeth: No free man shalbe take̅ or imprisoned, or be disseised of his freehold, liberties, or free customes, or be outlawed, or exiled, or anie waies destroyed, nor we shall not passe vppon him nor deale with him but by lawfull iudgement of his peeres, or by the

42. li. Ass.

Lawes of the land: we shall sell to no man, wee shall deny nor deferre no man, either of iustice, right, or equitie. By which statute, a Commission granted out of the Chancerie, to take I. N. and seize his goodes and chattels, was iudged void, for that it was done without iudgement or sute of the partie, or other due processe.

Russes.

How happie be we in respect of the Russes, amongst whom there is a lawe, if any man die without issue male (though he haue many daughters) yet the Prince seizeth all his goods to his own vse, except perhaps of his goods he giueth some part amongest the daughters to bestowe them in marriage. And likewise, if a man that is vnfit in his owne person for the warres, hath such wealth that thereby many warriours might be maintained: or that if any of the Courtiers hauing

know-

knowledge thereof, doe present his name to the Emperour, the vnhappie man by and by is sent for, and in that instant depriued of all his riches, which with great paines and trauaile all his life time he hath gotten togither, except perchãce some small portion thereof be left, to maintaine himselfe, his wife, children, and familie withall: and then the Emperour bestoweth these goodes amongst his Courtiers according to their deserts, as appeareth in the booke of Nauigation. But no such vse, lawe nor custome, is amongst vs. For if a man haue no sonnes, then his daughters or some other of his line, possesse his landes, and his Executor his goodes, as pleaseth the owner to limit. And when our Prince would haue ayde of her subiects, towards the maintenance of her warres, or for other necessarie respects, she taketh not her subiects lands or goodes from them, neither can so doe by her Highnesse lawes, except they be first thereby condemned, and so forfait them for some offence; but vseth to call a Parliament, and by the assent of all her Nobles and Commons, hath Subsidies and other aydes of her subiects, towards the defraying of som of these charges: and the subsidie or ayde thus granted, if it be of lande for the most part amounteth not to the thirtieth part of the yearely rent of the same: and if it be of goods, reacheth not oftentimes to the fiftieth part thereof. Againe, whereas in France, Flanders, and other Countries, the people pay certain tribute to their princes for some sort of meat and drinke, and for their dwellinges: We are not charged with any such impositions: Neither is such torment vsed here in execution of offenders, as breaking of their legs, armes, and backe, and so laide on a wheele of a cart pitched on a pole, and there to lie till hee be dead, which is common in other Realmes by the Ciuill lawes, but is executed here by hãging onely till he be dead, except it be in case of high treason. Therfore I say we are in these respects most happy, in regarde of other Nations.

Booke of Nauigation fol. 788. 417.

Tributes for meat & drink in other countries.

Torments in execution.

¶ How much we are bound to God that doth aſſiſt her maieſty with ſuch graue, wiſe and moſt honourable Counſellers: and alſo diuers and ſundry perſwaſions in reſpect of the premiſſes and other things, why we ſhould all reſolutely fight in the defiance of the enimy. And of the miſeries of warre where the enimy preuaileth.

Chap. 3.

First cauſe of incouragement.

Wiſe Counſellers.

AS a further cauſe of this incouragment, how much are we bound to God in that it hath pleaſed him alwaies to aſſiſt her Ma. with ſuch honorable counſellers, men of ſuch grauity, truth, faithfulneſſe, and wiſdome, of ſuch deep ſkil, conſideration, policie, forecaſt, and experience, as to ſpeak it plainly & ſimply, no Prince vnder the ſun is furniſhed with the like: or at leaſt with a better, by whoſe great wiſdome, trauel, and indeuour this common peace and quietneſſe hath bin ſo long preſerued and mantained. If any thing hath bin intended to the perill of her maieſties perſon or danger of the ſtate, that hath bēn by them quickly eſpied, deeply loked into, and with greate wiſdome & pollicie in time preuented and auoided, to their great honors & immortall fame; ſo as in the choiſe of them her maieſty hath moſt graciouſly & wiſely conſidered of the

Oſor. fol. 292. ſaying of Oſorius. *Neceſſe eſt vt Regis conſiliarij ſint maximo ingenio præditi, bonis artibus exculti, longo rerum vſu perfecti, in hiſtorijs diligentiſſimè verſati, neque præſentia tantum ſagaciter odorantes, ſed longe in poſterum quid vtile futurum Reipub. ſit, coniectura prouidentes: neque ſolum ingenio & diſciplina atque prudentia valeant neceſſe eſt, ſed ſint opus eſt ſingulari fide & integritate, & quod patriam amore atque pietate debita proſequantur.*

What men muſt be counſellers to a K.

That is, It is conuenient that the Kings counſellers be men of great wiſdome, very well learned, of long experience, well exer-

exercised in histories, not onely grauely considering of thinges present, but also of things necessary for the good of the whole common wealth in time to come: and it is necessarie that they be not onely prudent, learned, and wise, but likewise of great integritie and faithfulnesse; and to be such as haue a loue & speciall care and affection to their Countrey.

Salomon saith, Happy is that kingdome where they are many that can giue good counsell. And Iesus the sonne of Syrach affirmeth, where they that are in authority are men of vnderstanding, there the Citty doth prosper. And again Salomon sheweth, where no counsel is, there the people doe perish, but where many are that can giue good counsell there is wealth. Who will not thinke himselfe happy that may dwell in such a strong, pleasant, free, and plentiful countrey as this is? in a Countrey replenished with such infinit thousandes of valiant men, defended with such strong holdes, appointed with such warlike shippes, and furnished with such aboundance of al other thinges needful for the wars and defence against the enimie: where the Gospell is truly preached, where so mercifull and gracious a Prince doth raign, where such Honourable and holsome Lawes are ordayned and executed, and where such graue and wise Counsellors doe gouerne? Whoe will not fight in the quarrell and defence of these? Who will not giue his life for the safeguard of his olde father, aged mother and deare wife, in defence of his landes and possessions, his goodes and chattels, his libertie and freedome, against all such Forreners and strangers as would spoile, waste, and destroy the same? Who will not defend his sweete tender Infantes and Children against such as seeke to slay them? The verie bruite Beastes and Fowles will defende not onely themselues by naturall instinctions, but that which is bred of their own bodies. Will not the Brache fight in defence of her whelpes? The Poet describing her nature saith:

Ecclesi. 10.

Prou. 11.

Words of incouragement

Haud secus atque canis Catulis qui dulcibus astat,
Allatr atque virum ignotum pugnamque capessit.

The

The *Brache* ſtanding to her whelpes, doth barke at the ſtrãge man, and offereth him fight in defence of them. And Tully wri-teth of the propertie of Beaſts in defence of their yong, thus.

Tully.

Beſtiæ pro ſuo partu ita pugnant vt vulnera accipiant,
Nullos impetus, nullos caſus reformident.

The Beaſts will fight till they be wounded, and feare no force nor violence in defence of their yoong. Will not the ſillie Hen ſet vp her fethers, and fiercely flie at the kite or other thinge that commeth nere vnto her chickens? Will not the Tygers fight in defence of their whelps? Will not the Aſſe run thorough the hot fire for ſafeguard of her fole? And will not euerie fowle and beaſt doe the like in their kinde? Then howe much more ought man, being the reaſonable creature of God, fight againſt ſuch as would deſtroy their infantes and children? Did king Priamus when the Grecians entred the ci-tie of Troy, and Pyrrhus the Grecian captaine killed Polytes his ſonne before his face, refraine his voice, his anger or his hand? Nay, did not he ſay to Pyrrhus, Thou wretch, for this ſpite done to me, the gods (if any iuſtice dwell in Heauen, or if they doe right regard) yeld thee thy due reward, that afore my face my ſonne haſt ſlaine? and therewith he caſt his dart at Pyrrhus, but in vaine, for it hung in the boſſe of his buck-ler, becauſe his ſtrength for age failed him, although hee did for natures ſake thereby ſhew his willing mind to haue bin reuenged for ſo heauie and wofull a ſight. Did Eneas the va-liant Troian knight, at this time leaue his old father Anchiſes, his louing wife Creuſa, or Aſcanius his yong ſon, among the enemies when Troy was on fire, and ſhifted only for himſelf? No, he rather did chooſe to aduenture the daunger of the ene-my, who then euerie where ſwarmed in that Citie, and car-ried his father on his ſhoulders, and led his ſon in his hand, and appointed his wife to goe through certaine bi-waies in the Cittie, to a place where he would mete her, and ſo they all ſaue his wife (who it is thoght fell into the enemies hãds) eſcaped: Wherby you may ſee that

Vir. Eneid. li. 2

Natura vis eſt maxima,

The

The force of nature is the greateſt thing in operation that may be: and may well be called *vis maxima*, and the operation of nature cannot be taken away, *Naturam expellas furca, tamen vſque recurrit*. Is there any that can indure to ſee his Wife raviſhed, his daughter deflowred, or his kinſwoman violently forced afore his face? or that can behould his Father, Mother, Wife and Children, Kinſfolkes, his alies and deare friends, to be ſmitten down with the hands of the enimie, and with deadly wounds lie gaſping for breath, and make no reſiſtance? Is there any that hath liued in place of honor or worſhip, or that is of any honeſt ſort, degrée or calling, that can like to be a ſubiect, a bondman, a ſlaue, or peſant toany forren prince or ſtate, ſpecialy to a Spaniard who of all other nations is the moſt bloudy, inſolent, vicious and tyranous? Is there any that can endure that ſtrangers ſhall inioy his lands and poſſeſſions, which he and his anceſters haue long had, or his goods or other things, which he with his great paines and trauell hath gathered together to maintaine him ſelfe, his wife and children? Theſe are ſome of the miſeries which happen where the enimy doth preuaile: as for example, Miſeries of warre.

When Wil. D. of Normandy conquered this land, did not he alter the whole ſtate & gouernment therof? Did not he contrary to his oath refuſe King Edwards lawes and made new lawes at his owne wil and pleaſure, profitable for himſelfe, but moſt greiuous and hurtful to the Engliſh nation? Did not he ſpoile ſundry both of the nobilitie, and others of the welthier ſort, of al their poſſeſſions & liuings, and gaue them to his Normans notwithſtanding his faire promiſe made at his firſt comming, that he would deale louingly with them? Did not he lay greiuous taxes & impoſitions vpon our nation? Did not he cauſe al the land in England to be meaſured & laid vpon euery hide of land (which as Holinſhed ſaith conteined 100 akers) vj.s. which amounted to an ineſtimable ſum, when it came all together into his exchequer? And did not he ſhortly after cauſe all mens goods and chattels to be Holinſh. 303 297. Acts & Monu. 166. Fab. 6. part. c. 222. & 217. How cruelly Wil. Conqueror delt with the Engliſhmen. Holinſh. f. 11. Graft. abridg. An. 1085.

valued, and raised thereof also a maruelous great masse of mony to the great greife and impouerishment of our people, who so sore lamented the miserable case wherein they were thrawled, that they hated the Normans in their hartes with deadly malice: howbeit, the more they spake and seemed to grudge against such sore touls, tallages and cruell oppressions as were daily deuised to their vtter vndoings, the more they were burdened after the manner of the bondage which the children of Israel sometime suffered in Egipt, for on the other side the Normans perceiuing the hatred which the Englishmen did beare towardes them, were sore offended in their mindes, and therefore sought by all manner of waies how to keepe them vnder. In like sort, did not Wil. Rufus ouerthrow diuers and sundry townes, parishes, villages and buildings, for the space of three miles together, to make thereof a Forrest, which to this day is called the new Forrest for wilde beasts and deare, whereby no small member of the poore lost their houses, their lands and liuings, for the maintenance of sauage beasts, of whose hard dealing in this case, Doctor White Bishop of Winchester hath these verses written as Camden affirmeth so 198.

Holinsh. 313.

New forrest Camden 188.

B. of Win.

Templa adimit diuis, fora ciuibus, arua colonis
Rufus, & instituit Beanlensi in rure foresta,
Rex ceruum insequitur, Regem vindicta, Tirellus
Non bene præuisum transfixit acumine ferri.

Did not he cause a greiuous paine to be ordained, insomuch that who so euer did kill any of the same deare he should haue his eies put out: whereupon many refusing to sustaine such an intollerable yoke of thrauldome as was dayly laid vpon them by the Normans, chose rather to leaue both lands and goods, and after the manner of outlawes got them to the woods with their wiues, children, and seruants, meaning from thencefoorth wholy to liue vppon the spoyle of the Countries adioyning, and to take what so euer came first to hand: whereupon shortlie it came to passe, that no man might

Eies put out for hunting.

might in safetie trauel from his owne house or towne to his neighbours, and euery quiet and honest mans house became as it were a hould or fortresse, and was furnished for defence with Bowes, Arrowes, Billes, Pollaxes, Swordes, Clubbes and Staues, the doores kept locked and strongly boulted, and namely in the night season, for feare to be surprised as it had bin in time of war, and amongst publique enimies. Prayers were made also to almighty God by the maister of the house to saue and defend them, as though they had bin in the middest of the seas in some stormy tempest, by meanes of these hard dealing towards the English nation. The people in the North parts of this Realme did rebell, whome the Normans suppressed, and caused some of their hands to be cut of in token of their rebellious dealings, and others by death to be punished, and toke so great a displeasure with the inhabitants of those parts, that he wasted all the land betwixt Yorke and Durham, so that for the space of 90. miles, there was left in manner no habitation for the people: by reason whereof it laie waste and deserte by the space of nine or tenne yeares, so that no greater misery in the earth could happen then that, into the which our nation was now falne. Hands cut of for rebelling.

Likewise, did not he take from the Townes and Cities, from the Bishops and Abbies all their ancient priuiledges and frée Customes, to the end they should not onely be cut short and made weaker, but also that they might redéeme the same of him for such somes of money as it pleased him to appointe, to obtaine their quietnesse, and made protestation that as he came to the gouernance of this Realme by plaine conquest, so he would and did seize into his hands the most parte of euerie mans possessions, causing them to redéeme the same at his handes againe, and yet retained a parte in the most parte of them, so that they that shoulde afterwardes inioy them, shoulde acknowledge themselues to hold them of him, in yelding a yearely rent to him and his successors for euer.

In

Booke of the estate of Fugitiues.

In like manner, when the Spaniards by violence possessed the Crowne of Portingall, did not the king of Spaine vse the authoritie of a Conqueror and the tyrannicall cruelty of an vsurper, altring their Lawes, confounding their priuiledges, ouerturning the whole estate of their gouernment, strangling some of their Nobilitie, and other of them beheading, imprisoning and banishing some other of them, with many other horrible and pittifull actions? These are also other miseries which followe where the enemy doth get the vpper hand, and shall we looke for any other dealing if they should ouercome vs?

¶ That we shal preuaile against our enimies by faithful praiers to God, wherof diuers examples are here set down out of the Bible, also diuers other good perswasions to withstād the enimy, and how that euery man is bound so to do, whereby great fame is attained and left to posterities.

Chap. 4.

6. cause of incoragemēt.

IF we wil consider how valiantly our forefathers haue alwaies resisted forren forces prepared against our countrey, and what great renowne and fame they haue gotten for their valour in Armes, which is spread amongest all Christian Nations, of whom it is written:

Anglia Bistonio semper gens inclita marte.

Bysto is a coūtrey of valiāt people in warres in Thrace. Camd. fol. 7.

England a Nation euer famous in battell. Of whome Iohn Wheathamsted, sometime the Abbot of S. Albons, in his Granario writeth: *Sufficiat igitur Britannis pro nobilitatis suæ origine, quod sint fortes & potentes in prælijs, quodque vndique debellent aduersarios, nullumque penitus patiantur iugum seruitutis.* It is sufficient for the Britaines (of whom we are descended) for the beginning of their Nobility, that they are strong & mighty

tie in battell, and that they doe euery where beate downe their enimies, and cannot suffer by any meanes the yoke of any bondage.

If we will remember that no Nation sithence the Conquest of this lande, which is about 529. yeares past, coulde yet ouercome vs (praised be God therfore) notwithstanding sundry attempts made to that end; if we will call to mind the notable ouerthrowes which king Richard the first gaue the Infidels with a few Englishmen, and made the king of Cypres to doe him homage for his kingdome, and besides him diuers other valiant kings and people haue we brought into subiection, and made them stoope to the Crown of England, as by our Chronicles is euident; we haue nowe then great cause to be mightily incouraged in this seruice of defence: Shall we now distrust more of the ayde of our mercifull Lord God then our forefathers did, whom he so graciously assisted against their enemies? or think he wil forsake vs now more then our elders, whom he hath alwaies defended in their iust and lawfull accions? Surely if we indeuour our selues to serue and feare him, to walke in his waies, to call vpon him in our troubles and necessities, no doubt hee will ayde vs according to his promise: Call vpon me (saith he by his Prophet Dauid) in the time of trouble, and I will heare thee and thou shalt praise me. And againe, Knock and it shalbe opened vnto you, aske and you shall haue. Whatsoeuer ye shall aske the Father in my name, he will surely giue it you.

Foxe 245. Hol. 1191.

We must call vpon God to ayde vs against our enimies.

Did not the children of Israell ouercome their enimies in battell, so long as Moyses held vp his hands and praied vnto God for victorie, and when he ceased the enimie preuailed? Did not the Almighty turne away his displeasure from the children of Israell at the praier of Moyses, when they worshipped the golden Calfe, as it is written in the 106. psalme. So he said he would haue destroyed them, had not Moyses his chosen stood before him in the gap to turne away his wrathful indignation least he should destroy them?

Moyses. 2 Chron. 14

Psal. 106.

2 Chron. 14 Did not Asha the godly king of Iuda when Sarache king of Ethiopia came a gainst him with an hoast of aboue ten hundred thousand chariots, when they ioyned battell in the vale of Zephera, cry to God for aide against Sarache: saying, Help vs O Lord our God for wee do put our trust in thee, and in thy name wee go against this huge multitude, thou art our Lorde God and no man shall preuaile against thee. And the Lorde smote the Ethiopians before Asha and Iuda, and they were ouerthrowne that there was none of them leste, but were destroyed before the lord and his hoast.

Iehosophat. Did not the good king Iehosophat when the great number of the Amorytes and Moabites ioyned battell with him, before

2 Chron. 20 the battell began, stand vp, and said: Heere O Iuda and inhabitants of Ierusalem, put your truste in the Lord your God, that you may be found faithfull, giue credit to the prophet and so shall you prosper, and their enimies were ouerthrowne without stroke amongst them selues, and with their owne forces consumed themselues. Besides the example of Senacherib king of Assour, who with an hoaste of one hundred

Esay 37. foure score and fiue thousand (as the prophet Esay witnesseth) could not preuail when he inuaded Hesechia king of Iuda; for Hesechia did put on sackcloth, and went vp to the temple and prayed, and sent Heliachym and other prophets to Esay that he shuld pray to God for them, and God sent his Angels, who slew the Assirians hoast. Wherby it doth appear, that it is not the great multitude of men of war, horses, & chariots, but the lord God that giueth victory in battell, who is called the lord of hostes, who euer fighteth for his owne people, and neuer leaueth them destitute that put their truste in him.

Psal. 127. These are left to vs for examples, that we should not put truste in our owne forces and strength, but repose our confidence in him that hath made all, and therfore hath power of

Psal. 108. al things, he must keep and defend the City or els the watchmen that kéep it watch in vaine, as the prophet saith, and so he must aide and fight for vs, or else we cannot preuaile.

And

And againe he saith, O helpe vs against the enimy, for vaine is the helpe of man, through God wee shall doe great things, & it is he that shall tread downe our enimies: There is no king that can bee saued by the multitude of an hoast, neither is any mightie man deliuered by much strength. A horse is counted but a vaine thing to saue a man, neither shal he deliuer any man by his great strength. Behold the eie of the Lord is vpon them that feare him, and vppon them that put their trust in his mercy. And yet we may not leaue forces and other ordinary waies deuised and ordained for defence, but must vse them as the said godly Kings and princes did against their enimies, alwaies hoping in the gratious aid and assistance of almighty God, and if he be on our side who is against vs, as the Proph. saith, The Lord is on my side I will not feare what man doth vnto me. Psal. 118.

Now therefore considering these miseries and calamities, which happen where the enimy doth preuaile, and the great preparation which they haue made to bring vs vnder their subiections and bondage, if euer we will shew our loyalties to our Prince, our cuntrey, or naturall affection to our parents, our loue to our wiues, children and litle infants which cannot defend themselues: our good will to our kinsfolkes friends and allies, if euer we will shew our selues carefull to preserue our posterity to succeed vs: if euer we will haue desire to mantaine the honour, worship and fame of the houses wherof we are descended: if euer we will shew our selues to come of the séd and generation of our valiant ancestors and couragious forefathers: if euer we will leaue honour or fame to our posterities of our valour in arms wherby our offspring may be also incouraged to follow our steps therein (for vertues and acts of fame liue when men are dead) as the saying is viuit post funera virtus, nowe is the time for it or neuer. Therfore let vs pluck vp our harts like mẽ, make ready our horses, scowre our armor, sharpen our swordes, and make bright our weapons which wee are charged to haue by the Perswations to encounter the enemy.

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lawe of this Realme (whereof we may haue a view in this boke) and furnish our selues further with things mēt for the warres according to our ability, and when we shall be commaunded by her maiesties authoritie, let vs be ready and sette our rest vppon it, determining rather to die in field in defence of our Prince and Countrey, then that the enimy should preuaile, whereby the miseries, calamities, and bondages afore remembred should fall vpon vs.

If we stand to it like men, then shall we preserue the word of God amongst vs, our gratious Quēne, and her most honorable Counsel, the state of our common wealth, our owne liues, and our fathers, mothers, wiues, children, friends, kinsfolkes & allies: then shal we possesse our lands, our goods and liuings in peace: then shall wee preserue and continue our liberties and frēdomes, and saue our selues and our posteritie from thrawledome and bondage; and we shall passe the rest of our liues to our owne good contentment, and likewise according to Gods good pleasure. On the other side if we flie (which God defend) then shall the word of God be suppressed, our Prince indangered, her Counsell brought in perill, the state of our flourishing Common wealth ouerthrowne: We shall be slaine as thicke as motes in the sun, our fathers, mothers, wiues, children, kinsfolkes and allies, shall be destroyed with the hand of the enimy: our wiues, daughters and kinswomen, shall be rauished and defloured afore our faces, strangers shall possesse our landes, liuings, and goods: and we that nowe liue in honor, worship, credit, and estimation, and as it were at our owne harts ease, shall then be subiects, bondmen, slaues, vassels, and pesants, to forreners and strangers, and then shall all the miseries, calamities & bondage which may be deuised, be laid vpon vs. Therfore consider how greatly this matter standeth vs vpon, and with couragious harts and valiant mindes let vs stand to it, and discharge our duties to our Prince and Cuntrey, as we are bound by the lawe of God and by the lawe of nature; remembring with our selues, that no man is born

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onely for himselfe, but for his countrey also. Euerie man ought to doe what he can for the preseruation and good of the Common wealth: so did Demosthenes, as Osorius writeth, *Demosthenes verò omnem laborem, in sempiternæ gloriæ studio, & in Reipub. salute consumebat.* And each man ought to be alwayes ready and diligent to withstand as well forreine force, as to appease ciuill dissention, that nothing be an impediment that the Common wealth may not flourish in all happinesse. Nothing can be more discommendable and abhorred, then slouth and idlenesse, and nothing more commendable then courage & endeuour to serue the Common wealth, whereof the litle Bée in his kind giueth an example: for he in the summer time toileth, not onely for him selfe, but also to his power to serue the Common wealth, and will not suffer the sluggish drone Bée to tast of his labour, as Vergil writeth: No man is born for him selfe, but for his countrey also.

Virgil.

Qualis Apis æstate nouæ per floridà rura
Exercet sub sole labor, cum gentis adultos
Educunt fetus, aut cum liquentia mella
Stipant, aut dulci distendunt nectare cellas,
Aut onera accipiunt, venientum, aut agmine facto,
Ignauum fucos pecus à præsepibus arcent.

The verie heathen men alwayes take it, that euerie man is bound to fight in defence of his Countrey, saying: *Pugna pro patria, oportet mori pro patria*: A man must die for his countrey. *Dulce & decorum est pro patria mori*, It is a sweete and seemely thing for a man to die for his countrey. And Tully saith, *Chari sunt parentes, chari liberi, propinqui, & familiares, sed omnes omnium charitates patria vna complexa est, pro qua quis bonus dubitat mortem oppetere, si ei sit profuturus?* Our parents, children, kinsfolkes and friends, are deare vnto vs, but the entire loue of our countrey onely doth comprehend the loue of them all in generall, for which, what man will not willingly die, if thereby he may profite the same? Horat. lib. 3. Cic. in Offic. lib. 1.

Amor patriæ ratione valentior omnium. Ouid. de Ponto.

The loue (saith Ouid) of our countrey is of greater force then all reason, for it maketh the father to forget all naturall affection to preferre the safety of his countrey and commonwealth, before the welfare and safety of his deare children. Tusculans questions. When as the Grecian fleete of one thousand saile was through a great tempest by force kept a long time in harbour within the hauen of Boetia, and Agamemnon their Captaine had knowledge by the Oracle that the nanie could not be released but by the death of his daughter Phigenia, was not he forward to fulfill the Oracle in offering her vp in sacrifice, and ready to follow the counsell of Pirrhus perswading him saying, *Preferre patriam liberis regem decet*, A king ought to preferre his countrey before his children. Seneca. Osorius. Iohn king of Portingale hearing that ỳ Pellican by shedding her heart blond, would recouer her yong ones that had bene stong by the byting of venimous serpents, caused the picture of the bird to be caried in his ensigne, thereby to shew that he was ready to spend his blond for the defence and safety of his subiects. Paterculus. lib. 1. When the Athenians were greatly oppressed by the Lacedemonians, & answer was made by the Oracle of Apollo, that they should be conquerors whose Captaine was first slaine in battel, Codrus both king and Captaine of the Athenians disfiguring himselfe, entred disguised into the enemies campe, being clothed in a sheapheards weed, and of purpose there picking a quarell, was slaine, which purchased both victory to the Athenians, and renowne to himselfe for euer. Cicero sententiarum lib. 1. To such (saith Cicero) our forefathers, which for the common wealth haue giuen their liues, for a short life haue yeelded euerlasting memory.

His maiores nostri qui ob rempublicam mortem
Obierent, per breui vita diuturnam memoriam rediderunt.

Assure your selfe there is no seruice more commendable, then that which is employed, nor death more honorable (touching any worldly thing) then that which is giuen for the defence or safegard of the Common wealth. And because histo-

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ries are called by Tully the witnesse of time, the light of veritie, the life of memorie, the teachers of life, the shewers of antiquitie, let vs see further what they record touching the valiant actes and aduentures attempted & performed by diuerse for the defence and good of their Countrie. The wonderfull magnanimitie and resolution of Mutius Sceuola, a yong Gentleman of Rome, who deliuered the Citie from siege, and caused a firme peace betwirt Porsemia and the Romanes, for he passed ouer the riuer of Tiber with great courage and with an inuincible mind, and entred the whole host of Porsemia, till he came to the kings pauilion, where finding him with a great company about him, preased in, and slue the Secretary in stead of the king: but when he perceiued that it was not Porsemia, he was sory in his mind, and in token thereof burned his right hand in the fire, and told Porsemia, that though it were his chance to misse of his purpose, yet there were three hundred Gentlemen more in the city that had vowed to performe that action: whereupon Porsemia seeing so great resolution that the Romanes had to defend their countrey, forthwith raised his siege, and made peace with them. If the valiant Horacius Cocles had not aduentured his life, and Horacius Fabius his Seignory for the benefite of their countrey of Rome, the name of the Romanes had bene cleere extinct long before the Romane Monarchie. Notable is the history of the widow Iudeth, which ventured to saue her Citie with vnspeakable danger of her life: for she seeing no other waies to assuage the furie of Holofernes, but by the smooth wordes and dissimulation of a woman, presented her selfe before him in his chamber, and promised him faire vntill she had lulled him asleepe with drinke, and then making her praiers to Almighty God to assist her against the proud Assyrian Holofernes, she tooke out his sword and stroke of his head, and passed through his host with her maid, hauing Holofernes head in a bagge, and so came to her castle in the night, and the next day fired his head vpon a powle for the view of all his army: whereupon they remoued, and so she deliuered her Citie by

Tully. Osorius. Histories are witnesses of time.

the great mercy and fauor of God towards her. What shall I say of Curtius that noble Romaine, and Assurus the kings sonne of Phrigia, either of which seeing in their country a dangerous breach or cliffe in the earth, which they were perswaded would not be closed vp againe, vntill the best thing in the citie (which they tooke to be a man) were cast into it, willingly threw themselues into the same, for the safety of the people. But forraine examples are innumerable, and not so well knowne vnto vs as our owne.

¶ This Chapter sheweth sundrie examples of diuerse Noblemen of this land, who haue aduentured their liues in defence of their countrey, and how that euerie man ought to indeuour himselfe to follow their steps, and most valiantly and resolutely to fight in defence of his Prince and countrey, against all foreine enemies.

CHAP. 5.

Aduentures of the Nobilitie.

IT is not vnknowne vnto you, how valiantly the Kings, Princes and Nobles of this our Nation, haue in diuerse and sundrie warres ventured their owne persons, and with their owne handes incountred their enemies. As for example: Did not Henrie the first in a battell in France, smite downe to the ground Crispin Earle of Eureux, by meanes whereof he was taken prisoner at the kings feet. Was not king Henrie the fifth in person in the battell at Agincourt in Fraunce, and there likewise fought in his owne person, and caried away the stroke of the enemie vpon his helmet, and man of the French at that time a glorious victorie? And concerning the valiant seruice in field of a great number of the Nobilitie and others of this realme, how they haue also endaungered themselues in the defence of their Prince and countrey against the enemie, & performed most famous actes of

Holinsh. 356.

Ibidē. 1181. 1170.

Battell of Agincourt in Fraūce fought by K. Henrie the 5.

of chiualrie therein, to their great honors & immortal fames, which obliuion the cankred enemie to fame, shall neuer be able to blemish: but they shall remaine as spectacles to posteritie for euer to behold, and to encourage them to ensue their martiall acts and enterprises. Among other, what valiant and faithfull seruice hath the noble house of the Lord Talbot done from time to time to their Princes and countrey, when the Earle of Suffolke (hauing the charge of Mauns in France) and the magistrates (specially the cleargy of the same citie) conspired with the French, assuring them that if they would come to surprise the citie, they should find them ready to receiue them: and so they did, by meanes whereof, the said Earle with the rest of the said English men were forced to take the castle there, and keepe it, and in all hast sent to the Lord Talbot, who then lay at Alaunson, certifying him in what state they stood, hauing neither victuall nor munition, and their castle almost vndermined, so that yeelding now must follow, for resistance would not helpe, if they were not aided with speed. Did not the said Lord Talbot hearing this newes, with all hast assemble his Captaines and souldiers to the number of seauen hundred men of warre, and in the euening departed from Alaunson, and that night entred into the said castle of Mans at a posterne gate secretly? Whereupon about fiue of the clocke in the morning the English men issued out of the Castle crying aloud, S. George, Talbot. The Frenchmen within thinking nothing lesse then of this sudden approchment, rose out of their beds and fled, leauing all their horses, armour and riches behind them: at which time there was slaine and taken foure hundred gentlemen of the French. And thus was the Citie of Mans reduced againe vnto English mens possessions by this most noble seruice and bold enterprises of this Lord Talbot. Did not the Lord Talbot likewise with a companie raise the siege of the French at Awrans, then being in the allegiance of the king of England? Did not he & the Lord Scales and others, hearing the Frenchmen to be come within foure leagues of Rone (which then was then al-

The valiant seruice of the noble house of the Lord Talbot. Hall. 596.

Mauns in Fraunce.

Mauns take by the Lord Talbot. Holinſ. 1262.

Awrans. Ibid. 1262.

Rone.

so vnder the subiection of the king of England) by night issue out of that citie, and in the morning by day, came to the place where the Frenchmen were, and then set vpon them, where many of them were slaine and taken prisoners. Also did not the Duke of Burgundie when he besieged the towne of Cretoy with ten thousand men, hearing of the comming of the Lord Talbot raise his siege, the sayd Lord Talbot sending him word that he would giue him battell: if he would not, that the said Earle would wast and destroy his countrey in Picardy, and according to his promise so he did. Was not Iohn Lord Talbot for his approued prowesse and tried valiancy performed in the warres of France, created Earle of Shrewsburie, about the ninteenth yeare of Henrie the first, and after sent againe with 3000. men into Normandie for the better defence thereof, who neither forgot his duty, nor forslowed his businesse, but daily labored, and hourely studied how to molest and indanger his enemies? Did not the kings Counsell then send the said Earle with an army into Aquitaine at the earnest sute of the Magistrates and inhabitants of the citie of Burdeaux, who receiued him and his power into that citie by a posterne gate, where they slue many of the Captaines, and others of the Frenchmen, and so was Burdeaux taken by the said Earle, which he fortified, and after rode into the countrey thereabout, and obtained diuers cities and townes without dint of sword. And among others, did not he take the strong towne of Castillon in Perigot? where the French king whē he vnderstood thereof, assembled twenty thousand men, and entred into Aquitaine, (where Castillon is) and besieged the said towne of Castillon with a strong siege: whereupon the Earle of Shrewsbury assembled 800. horsmen and 5000. footmen, and went to the rescue of the said towne, in which battell very valiantly he behaued himselfe, and there was slaine with a small shot: and this was the end of this noble Earle, after he had with much honor, more fame, and great renowne, serued his Prince in warrs foure and twenty years in France, and was honorably interred amongst them, on whose Tombe is ingra-

Ibidem 1263 Cretoy

Ibidem 1276 Camden 462.

Iohn first Earle of Shrewsburie. Normandy. Hall 31 h 6.

Aquitaine Burdeux taken.

Diuers other cities and townes taken.

Castillon in Perigot.

Aquitaine.

Castillon besieged by the french.

Earle of Shrewsbury slaine. Anno 1453. Camden 462.

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uen as followeth. Here lieth the right noble knight, Iohn Talbott Earle of Shrewſbury, Waſhford, Waterford, and Valence, Lord Talbot of Goodrige, and Vrchengfield, Lord Strange of the blacke Meere, Lord Verdon of Alton, Lord Crumwell of Wingfield, Lord Louetoft of Worſop, Lord Furniuall of Sheffield, Lord Faulconbrige, knight of the moſt noble order of S. George, S. Michaell, and the Golden fleece, Great Marſhall to king Henry the ſixt of his realme of France: who died in the battell of Burdeaux in the yeare of our Lord 1453. If I ſhould ſet 1453.
downe euery particular ſeruice of ſuch as haue diſcended of this noble houſe, done from time to time in the warres for their prince and countrey, it would aſke very long time, therefore be that deſireth to knowe more thereof, I referre him to the Chronicles of this realme, where they are ſet forth at large, to their great honor and glory. And touching the loyalty of this noble houſe to the Crowne, I find it not attainted for any diſloyalty to the ſame ſithens the conqueſt of this realme, for which they are moſt deepely bound to yeeld their moſt humble thankes to the goodneſſe of Almighty God, that ſo from time to time hath bleſſed the ſame: and ſo much the more, for that a great number of other Peeres and Nobles of this land, haue bene attainted ſithens that time for their diſloyalty. In honor of which houſe of the Lord Talbot, I haue made theſe few verſes following.

Inſcription on the tomb of Iohn firſt Earle of Shrewſbury.

TAlbot I am, that euer haue bene true,
Vnto my Prince, her crowne and dignity:
And hope in God, my fathers to enſue,
So as my bloud ſhall neuer ſtained be.

Preſt I will be my countrey to defend,
As doth belong, to men of my degree:
And on her foes my life and land will ſpend,
As each man ought for her ſecuritie.

The acts of warre, performed by my name,
I ſhall increaſe, as God ſhall giue me might:
To ſerue my Prince when ſhe commands the ſame,
As doth belong vnto a faithfull knight.

My gracious Prince, hath honored me,
With name of thorder of the garter knight,
Of which great kings haue much deſired to be,
Wherein theſe words, with golden letters bright,

Hony

Hony soyt qui mal y pense are seene:
As much to say, as ill to him befall,
That ill doth wish, vnto so good a Queene:
And so I pray, and during life I shall.

And for some among many examples of the loyaltie of that noble house, first I find, that William Lord Talbot, in king Stephen his time, toke vppon him to defend Hereford in Wales, as diuerse other nobles of this Realme did other Castles and townes in England, to the vse of Maud the Empresse and her sonne against the sayd king Stephen, who vsurped and detayned the Crowne against her sayd son, contrary to his oath made to ỹ sayd Empresse, her said son being ỹ right heyre to Henry the first his Realme of England. Iohn Earle of Shrewsbury, was slaine at North, taking part with Henry ỹ first against the Duke of Yorke & others: then I find how Sir Gilbert Talbot was sent by the yong Earle of Shrewsbury, being within age and ward to Richard the third, with two thousand of his tenants and friends to ayde Henry Earle of Richmond against the sayd king Richard, being not onely an horrible murtherer of his Nephewes, king Edward the fourth his childrē, but also an vsurper of the Crowne, whom the sayd Earle ouerthrew at Bosworth field, and so obtayned the Scepter Royall of this Realme. I note also the great loyalty of the right noble George, fourth Earle of Shrewsbury, that where diuerse euill disposed persons in the rebellion in the North parts of this Realme, about the 28 yeare of the raigne of king Henry the eight, gaue forth very slanderous and dishonorable speeches against the sayd Earle, as though he had fauored more the part of the rebels, then of the king his Maister, for a full testimony and declaration of his truth to his Prince, he caused his Chapleyn to minister to him an oath, in the presence of a great number of people, assembled by him to represse the sayd rebels, by which oath he did protest, that as his Auncestors had bene euer true to the Crowne, so he would

Holinsh. 368.

Stow. 122.

Holinsh. 1567.

not staine his blood in ioyning with a sort of rebels and trayt-
ors against their Prince, but sayd, he would liue and die in
defence of the Crowne, if it did stand but vpon a stake. How
faithfully did the Lord George last Earle of Shrewsbury dis-
charge the great trust reposed in him by her Maiestie and her
whole Councell, in the garding & safe keeping of the Quæne
of Scots, by the space of seuenteene yeares at the least; a mat-
ter of such importance, as the like so long time was neuer
committed to any State or Peare of this Realme sithens the
conquest thereof, and how carefully he did preuent the sun-
dry deuises and subtill practises wrought by her selfe and o-
thers for her escape, it is sufficiently knowne. The trust was
the greater, for that if she had escaped, no small danger might
haue ensued to the person of our most gracious Queene, and
to the whole Realme, as may appeare by her sundry conspi-
racies against the same. In like manner, when any matter of
great importance for the seruice of the Realme, in those
parts was committed to him (as often many were) how care-
fully and painefully, and with what expedition he would dis-
patch the same, the world can testifie: what great confidence
was reposed in him by the Queenes Maiestie when he was
made Lieutenant of the counties of Darby and Stafford in
those dangerous dayes, and how he performed the same trust
to the preseruation of the common peace and quietnesse of
those Shires, is well knowne to all men: what great trust
was committed to himselfe also, when he had authority in
times of rebellion and other outrageous actions in those
parts to suppresse the same in forcible manner, and to exe-
cute the offenders by Marshall iustice, without further pro-
ceeding in law against the, by the large Commission directed
vnto him is manifest. And lastly, was not the right honourable
Gilbert now Earle of Shrewsbury in the xxviij. yeare of her
Maiesties most gracious Raigne, sent into Fraunce to receiue
the oath of the French king, for the confirmation of the most
honorable league betwixt her Maiestie and the said king: and
did not he performe that Embassage to his great honour? And

Camden. 463.

Gilbert now the seuenth Earle of Shrewsbury.

did

did not the sayd king in proofe of his great good acceptation thereof, giue him a ring with a diamond therein, as I haue heard, valued at fyue hundreth pounds, a thing meet to remaine as an heire loome to that house for euer, for a remembrance thereof. And now to returne to the valiant seruice of diuerse others to their Prince and countrey, let me tell you of Iohn late Duke of Northumberland, of whose fall by his disloyalty to his Prince (though there be great pitie) yet his courage, valiancy, and hardinesse in wars, and his great aduenture therein, I trust without offence, may here be remembred, as an incouragement to others to follow his steps therein, who being in king Edward the first his time sent as Generall to suppresse the rebellion of Ket in Norfolke, his number being but small, by reason his whole power was not yet come to him, and the rebels were many, was by some of his army aduised to regard his owne safety, and to leaue the City of Norwich, for that it was thought he was not able with his small company to defend the same against the sayd rebels, to whom with noble courage, shewing an inuincible hart, he sayd, that so long as any life was in him, he would not consent to such dishonor, but rather would suffer whatsoeuer either fire or sword should worke against him: and thereupon did draw out his sword, as other of the honourable and worshipfull then there present likewise did, and commaunded that each one should kisse the others sword, according to an auncient custome vsed amongst men of warre in time of great danger: wherupon they all made a vow, binding it with a solemne oath, that they would not depart from thence vntill they had either vanquished the rebels, or lost their liues in manfull fight, for defence of the kings honour. How valiantly did Ambrose Earle of Warwicke in the fourth yeare of the Raigne of our Soueraigne Lady the Queenes Maiestie that now is, defend the towne of Newhauen in Fraunce, notwithstanding they died in great numbers of the plague, so as they wanted men and other things necessarie for defence, & yet would not yeild the towne by force, but manfully stood ready in the brea-

His Embassage most honorably performed in Fraunce.

Iohn Duke of Northūberland.

Holinsh. 1672.

Ambrose Earle of Warwicke. Ibid. 1532.

ches to receiue the assault, wᵗ the Frenchmen had with their Cannon made great breaches, verie easie for the enemie to enter: wherupon the Frenchmen perceiuing the resolutenesse of the Englishmen, sounded their Trumpet of parley, and so vpon honorable agreement then concluded vpon, the towne was yelded vp to the Frenchmen. Besides, how valiantly did Sir Iames Wilford and other Captaines with their souldiers, defend the towne of Haddington in Scotland, against the French and Scots, being about eighténe thousand, in king Edward the first his dayes, and would not yeld it, although they had scarsitie of men and munition, and were also greatly visited with the plague, so as manie died thereof dayly, but most valiantly and with inuincible courages defended the same, so as it was not surprised by the enemie?

Holinsh. 1638.

How valiantly & resolutely did the Lord Gray of Wilton, Lord Iohn Gray, the Lord Ed. Seymer, Edward Shelley, Preston, and others, to the number of seuen and twentie, all Gentlemen, set vpon the forward of the battell of the Scots at Musclebrough in Scotland, in king Edward the first his time, meaning to haue broken their array? but the Scots had so strongly fortified themselues, that they could not enter, and so in their retiring they were all slaine, sauing the Lord Gray of Wilton, and the Lord Iohn Gray, and Lord Ed. Seymer, who not without wounds and marks vpon their bodies of their being there, escaped.

Expedition. paten. folio.

By these examples it appeareth, that those Noblemen and others respected not their liues, nor any painfull seruice, or extremities in the seruice of their Prince and countrey, for which they shall liue in fame for euer.

Mē may not respect any trauell or pain to serue their Prince and country.

He that hath desire to liue in name, when he is dead in bodie, must indeuour himselfe, according to his calling, & as God hath indowed him, to leaue some memorie, whereby it may appeare that once hee liued, as these verses following shew.

Though

1 THough Death the fatal threed of ech man cuts in twaine,
Yet vertues ay ſhall liue, and worthie acts remaine:

2 For others to enſue, their painefull ſteps therein,
Whereby they may attaine, like laſting praiſe to winne.

3 But ſuch as not regard, to leaue ſome deed of fame,
When they are dead, ſhall lie, without regard or name.

4 And ſoone ſhall be forgot, as they had neuer bin,
And ſhall not be thought of, no ſcarce amongſt their kinne.

5 What difference ſhall be then, twixt great and meaneſt man,
When of their worthie acts, no booke record ought can?

6 What booteth titles great, of honour for to haue,
Or *Craſſus* golden ſtore, when men lie in the graue?

7 More worth a thouſand fold, tis famous for to be,
For vertues and noble acts, then all the reſt to thee.

8 That moued mightie kings, and great States of this land,
And manie others mo, great things to take in hand.

9 Some kingdomes to ſubdue by ſword, both farre and neare:
Their perſons ventred haue, and dangers did not feare,

10 And manie worthy Peeres, their Prince to ſerue in ifield,
And countrey to defend, great acts with ſpeare and ſhield

11 Performed haue, which fame with blaſt of trumpe hath ſpread,
Whereby they liue in name, though they in graue ly dead.

12 And ſome haue Churches built, in honor of our Lord,
Where they did giue him thanks and praiſe with one accord.

13 Some Colledges for ſuch, as learning liſt embrace,
Their countrey and their Prince, to ſerue in euerie place.

14 Some Schooles to traine vp youth, in skill and vertues lore,
While tender yeares do laſt, in age to haue in ſtore.

15 Some Hospitals for poore, where they may be relieued,
When crooked age of strength, to worke hath them bereaued.

16 And these they haue endow'd, with liuing and with land,
To their immortall fame, for euermore to stand.

17 These for their Founders pray, and benefactors all,
And for their off-spring eke, on God cease not to call.

18 For their prosperitie, and foes eke to withstand:
That all things prosper may, which they do take in hand.

19 And when they are gone hence, that in the latter day,
They may rise vp, with Christ, in ioyes to dwell alway.

20 None only for himselfe, but for his countrey too
Is borne, and bound for her, the best he can, to do.

21 The British kings that long, did beare the scepter here,
Faire temples to their gods, and Castles strong that were,

22 And cities large, and townes, erected manie one,
The enemie to defend, they walled them with stone.

23 And manie famous men, the founders of our skill,
Their learned works haue left, to studie on that will.

24 Before that Christ was borne, whose glorie liues this day,
And while the world doth last, shall neuer fade away.

25 The summe of all is this, who that will liue in name,
Must leaue some deed behind, that worthie is of fame.

Saluſt. fol. 1. And to this end Saluſt writeth: *Qui sese student præstare cæteris animantibus, summa ope niti decent, ne vitam silentio transeant veluti pecora, quæ natura prona ac ventri obedientia finxit, & quoniam vita nostra qua fruimur, brevis est, memoriam nostri quàm maximè longam efficere oportet, nam diuitiarum & formæ gloria fluxa atq; fragilis est, virtus autem clara æternaq; habetur.* They which studie to excell other creatures, ought not to passe their liues in silence, as beasts do, whom nature hath made altogether subiect

ſubiect to the belly, but becauſe our liues be ſhort, we ought to endeuour our ſelues to the vttermoſt of our power, that our memorie may continue perpetuall: for the glorie of riches and beautie are vnſtable and fraile: but vertue is a noble thing, and moſt worthy to be had in euerlaſting remembrance.

¶ How we ought to beware of ſedition amongſt our ſelues, and how that ſundry attempts haue bene made by forreine enemies, for the inuaſion of his realme through the occaſions therof, as appeareth by diuerſe and ſundrie examples in this Chapter following.

CHAP. 6.

NOw my deare friends and countreymen, to the intent to make vs the more able in this ſeruice of defence, one thing there is, of which we muſt chiefly beware, namely of ſedition, rebellió, and diuiſion amongſt our ſelues, for out of doubt there is no greater miſchief or inconuenience that can happen to a kingdome, then ciuill diſcord, as one writeth well. We muſt beware of ſedition amógſt our ſelues.

Regnorum peſſima peſtis ſeditio.

Sedition is the greateſt plague that may happen to a kingdome.

And the holy Goſpell ſaith. Math. 12.

Omne Regnum in ſe diuiſum deſolabitur.

Euery kingdome in it ſelfe deuided ſhalbe deſolate. As want of the feare of God, diſobedience to rulers, blindneſſe of guides, Hol. 1772. briberie in Magiſtrates, rebellion in ſubiects, ciuill diſagreement, flattering of Princes, vnmercifulneſſe in rulers, and vnthankfulneſſe in ſubiects, are cauſes of the ruine of a common wealth: ſo the feare of God, a wiſe Prince, learned rulers, obedience to officers in ſubiectes, louers of the common wealth, vertue rewarded, & vice chaſtened, are the chief cauſers of a flouriſhing common wealth. It is not without great

cauſe that we pray in our Letanie vnto God, to be deliuered from ſedition: for ſedition alwayes implieth daunger to the perſon of the Prince & State, it openeth the gate to forreine inuaſion, as by ſundry examples we may ſee. For when great diſſention and warres were in England betwixt Herrauld and Toſtus his brother, after the death of king Edward ſonne of Etheldred, becauſe Herrauld vſurped the crowne againſt his oath & the truſt put in him by king Edward, who committed the gouernement of the realme to Herrauld during onely the nonage of Edgar his nephew, to whom he gaue the crowne, did not then William Duke of Normandy, ſeeing a conuenient time and occaſion offered to conquer this kingdome, with a great army come into England, and landed at Haſtings in Suſſex, where in battell Herrauld was ſlaine, and ſo William poſſeſſed this land by conqueſt. Alſo, when the great warres were in England betwixt king Iohn & ſome of his Barons, and ſundry bloudy battels were fought betwixt them, to the ſlaughter of many noble & other valiant men, did not the Barons being ſore diſtreſſed with the kings forces pray ayde of Philip the French king, requiring him to ſend Lewes his eldeſt ſonne into England with ſome conuenient number of men, and they would receiue him to be their king and do him homage: whereupon the French king thinking rather by this deuice to conquer the realme, ſent Lewes his ſonne with a great army of men into England, whom the Barons receiued, & to him yeelded homage according to their promiſe: whereupon diuerſe great conflicts happened betwixt the king and the French, and ſuch of the Barons as ioyned with them, who greatly indomaged the ſaid king, and got the poſſeſſion of diuerſe Caſtels, Townes, and other places, and ſo became ſtrong within this realme. Likewiſe whē the ciuill warres were in England betwixt Edward the ſecond & his Barons, concerning the Spenſers, did not the Scots waſte & deſtroy the countrey of the Biſhoprike of Durham, and did not the French then enter the borders of Guyen, hoping to haue recouered all the lands which the king had in France? What imboldened the French king to ſurprize

Diſſentiō in England opened the gate to forrein inuaſiō. Stow. 1066.

Duke of Normandie. Hall. 251.

Herrauld ſlaine.

Barōs warr.

Holinſh. 199. Foxe. 255.

Frenchmen entred this realme when the ciuill warres were here.

Ibidem. 600.

Scots inuaded England when ciuill warres were here.

surprise the holdes and fortifications neare Bulleyne, in king Edward the first his dayes, but the rebellion in Norfolke, which greatly troubled the realme, and also to attempt the Iles of Gersey and Garnesey, thinking to haue surprised the same & also our ships, but was repulsed to his great losses both of men and ships? If we marke the fruits which haue proceeded of ciuill warres, we shall see that they haue bene alwayes guided after a most cruell and horrible kinde of hostilitie, and that their issue hath bene the losse and ouerthrow of many commō wealths. The Romaines came to the great Empire of Greece, more by dissention and ciuill warres (which they did sow amongst their neighbours) then by force of armes. There are seuen things which God hateth, and the eight his soule abhorreth, and that eight is, he which nourisheth discord amongst brethren. After the Romaines had kindled the fire of dissention in one nation, they maintained one side a certaine time, vntill in the end they had ouerthrowne both the one & the other, and so they deceiued sundry nations, as the Carthagenians, the Asians, & the Gawles: *Qui apertè concordiam simulant, & occulta dissidia serunt, nihil est immortali Deo detestabilius*, saith Bodinus. And by sowing of the sayd dissention, in the end the Romaine Empire fell from her greatnesse by the meanes of ciuill warres, which they had long time nourished amongest others. *Incidit in foueam quam fecit.*

Fox.1303.

Cōquest by ciuill dissention.

Greece.

French Academie. Prou.1.

French Academie.ca.63. Iustin.li.8.

Bodinus.li.4 fol.487.

The Empire of Alexander being the greatest that euer was, vanished as a fire of tow, through the diuision and discord that was among his successors. And Iosephus saith that the kings of Iudea became subiect and tributarie to the Romaines through the ciuill warres, betwixt Hircanus and Aristobulus, who were brethren. There was no countrey more afflicted then Spaine by ciuill warres, when it was deuided into many kingdomes. The Mores did ouercome it on the one side, the French and the Englishmen deuoured it on the other side. And Hungarie which had valiantly resisted the Turke almost two hundreth yeares together, was at the length subdued by them, by the diuisions that happened amongst themselues.

Alexander.

French Academie.ca.63. Iudea.

The afflictiō of Spaine by ciuill dissention.

Hungarie.

Fountaine. What a great slaughter was there of the Nobilitie of Fraunce, at the battell of Fountaine, neare to Anserre, by the ciuill warres that were betwixt Lithargus, Lewes and Charles the Bald?

The houses of Yorke & Lancaster. What ciuill warres and bloudsheds did ensue of the diuision betwixt the houses of Yorke and Lancaster here with vs in Englād, which being begū in king Henrie the fourth his dayes, continued till Henrie the seuēth, who maried the eldest daughter and heire of Edward the fourth, by which the said two houses were vnited together, and so all ciuill wars then ceased.

Camden. 474. These factions continued diuerse yeares, in which time there died in sundrie battels and skirmishes, as Philippus Comineus saith, aboue foure score of the bloud royall, with the floure of the Nobilitie of England, besides a great number of the Lords, Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen, and infinite thousands of the common people. And to passe ouer manie

Fraunce. examples of like sort, in what pitifull state doth Fraunce now stand, which hath bene one of the most flourishing realmes of Europe, by ciuill warres and dissention, which hath afflicted that kingdome aboue thirtie yeares, wherof hath ensued, not only the slaughter of manie noble persons, but also infinite thousands of other subiects, and in the end the shamefull mur-

Murther of their Prince ther of their owne naturall liege Lord and King.

These miseries may be examples to vs, to beware of such like sedition and diuision: and happie are they that can beware by others dangers, as the wise Cato saith:

Cato. *Fœlix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.*

Sedition is perillous, although it shew to haue neuer so good a countenance of honest cause: and it were better for the au-

Bodynus. lib. 4. fol. 168. thour of such sedition, to suffer anie losse or iniurie, then to be the cause of so great an euill. *Vt morbi ac vulnera ipsaq; animæ egritudines ac perturbationes tum corporibus tum mentibus noxia sunt: ita quoque bella ciuilia rebus publicis ac ciuitatibus pestifera sunt ac perniciosa.* As diseases, wounds, and the griefes and troubles of the mind, both to the bodie and mind are hurtfull,

hurtfull, ſo likewiſe ciuill warres to the common wealth are peſtiferous and daungerous. For ciuill warres bring forth and nouriſh want of reuerence towards God, contemneth authoritie, lawes and gouernment, without which *Nec domus vlla, nec ciuitas, nec gens, nec rerum natura nec ipſe mundus ſtare poteſt.* No houſe, no nation, no citie, nor the nature of things, nor the world it ſelfe can ſtand. Sedition cauſeth change of lawes, contempt of iuſtice, baſe eſtimation of ſciences, it procureth horrible reuenge, forgetfulneſſe of parētage, conſanguinitie and friendſhip, it cauſeth extortions, violence, robberies, waſtings of countries, ſacking of townes, burning of buildings, cōfiſcations, baniſhments, ſauage murthers, alterations and ouerthrow of pollicies, with other infinite and intollerable miſeries, pitifull to behold, ſorowfull to expreſſe, and lamentable to thinke of. The fruits of ſedition.

Non, mihi ſi lingue centum ſunt, oraq́; centum,
Ferrea vox, omnes ſcelerum comprendere formas
Poſſem. Virgil.

If I an hundred tongues, and mouthes had for to tell,
And voyce as yron hard, expreſſe I could not well,
The perils to a ſtate, and kingdome that may fall,
By ciuill warre, which makes to ſtrangers bond & thrall.

Seditiō armeth the father againſt the ſon, brother againſt brother, kinſman againſt kinſman, men of the ſame nation, prouince and citie, one againſt another. Herevpon the fields which before were fruitful are left vntilled, corne groweth where townes did ſtand: there the ground with bloud of men is made ranke, which before was barren, that a man may ſay, as Ouid writeth of Troy,

Iam ſeges eſt vbi Troia fuit reſecandáq; falce,
Luxurias Phrigio ſanguine pinguis humus. Epiſt. 1.

What doth not the fire and furie of ſedition & ciuill warres bring with it, as one writeth well:

Quid non diſcordia frangit,
Diſſipat, enervat, feracem dominatur Erynnis?

What doth not diſcord breake, waſte, and make weake, when Erynnis (which is fayned by the Poets to be the Lady of diſſention and ſtrife) doth rule? And in the ende the bodies thus diſmembred, and the parts thereof infected with the ſame poyſon of diſcord, deſtroy themſelues. Erynnis.

Dauid the Prophet indged warre whether either famine or peſtilence, & he did rather chuſe a plague amongſt his ſubiects, then ciuill warres and tumults. 2.Reg.cap.24.

Pythagoras ſaith, that three things are by all meanes to be remoued, a diſeaſe from the body, ignorance from the ſoule, and ſedition from the city. Plato affirmeth, that no euill is worſe in a city, then that which diuideth, and of one maketh it two, and that nothing is better then concord, which tyeth and uniteth it together: *Concordia res paruæ creſcunt, diſcordia autem maximæ dilabuntur.* By concord ſmall things do increaſe, but by diſcord great things come to confuſion. Let vs heare what the noble Orator Tully ſayth of the miſeries which enſue by ciuill warres: *Omnia ſunt miſera in bellis ciuilibus, ſed miſerius nihil quàm ipſa victoria, quæ etiamſi ad melliores venit, tamen eos ipſos ferociores impotentioréſque reddit, vt etiamſi natura tales non ſint, neceſſitate tamen eſſe cogantur, multa enim victori eorum arbitrio per quos vicit, etiam inuito facienda ſunt.* All things are miſerable in ciuill warres, but nothing is more miſerable then the victory it ſelfe, which although it happen to the beſt ſort, yet it maketh them cruell, in ſo much that though they be not ſo by nature, yet of neceſſity they are compelled ſo to be, for many things by the ouercommer at the pleaſure of ſuch, by whoſe ayd he doth ouercome, euen againſt his will are to be done. Senten. lib.1.fol.190.

When king Henry the fift not hauing aboue fifteene thouſand men, gaue a great ouerthrow to the French king at Agincourt in Fraunce, where he had aſſembled to the number of forty thouſand of the flower of all his countrey, & had taken many priſoners of the french, both Nobles and others, the french as they are men of great courage and valour, ſo they aſſembled themſelues againe in battell array, meaning to haue giuen a new battell to king Henry, which king Henry perceiuing, gaue ſpeciall commandement by proclamation King Henrie the fift. Hol.1181.

proclamation, that euery man should kill his prisoners: whereupon many were presently slaine, whereof the French king hauing intelligence, dispersed his army, and so departed: whereby you may see the miseries of warre, that though they had yelded and thought themselues sure of their liues, paying their ransome, according to the lawes of armes, yet vppon such necessary occasion, to kill them was a thing by all reason allowed, for otherwise the king hauing lost diuerse valiant Captaines and souldiers in this battell, and being also but a small number in comparison of the French kings army, & in a strong countrey, where he could not supply his neede vpon the sudden, it might haue bene much daungerous to haue againe ioyned with the enemy, and kept his prisoners aliue, as in our Chronicles largely appeareth.

¶ Diuerse and sundry practises and deuices heretofore deuised and made (with many of our owne nation) both by the King of Spaine and the Pope, to inuade our countrey, and also what preparation hath bene made by her Maiestie to preuent the same.

CHAP. 7.

NOw for as much as the continual plots & practises of the Pope, the vowed enemy to this Realme, to the intent to sow discord and deuision within the same, to make an easie way for the enemy to inuade our countrey, haue bin strange, I haue thought good to make mention here of some part of her Maiesties proclamation published in the 33 yeare of her most gracious raigne: by which it appeareth, that the Pope hath practised with certaine principall seditious heads, being vnnaturall subiects of her Maiesties kingdome, but yet very base of birth, together with great labour vpon his charge, a multitude of dissolute yong men, who

Practises of the Pope against vs.

Proclamatiõ 33. Eliz.

haue partly for lacke of liuing, partly for crimes committed, become fugitiues, rebels, and traytors, and for whom there are in Rome, Spaine, and other places certaine receptacles made to liue in, and there to be inſtructed in ſchoole points of ſedition, and from thence to be ſecretly (by ſtealth) conueyed into her highneſſe countries and dominions, and with ample authority from the Pope, to moue, ſtirre vp, and perſwade as many of her highneſſe ſubiects as they dare deale withall, to renounce their allegeance due to her Maieſtie and her Crowne, & vpon hope by forreyn inuaſion to be inriched & endowed with the poſſeſſions & dignities of her other good ſubiects. Theſe ſorts of traitors, rebels and fugitiues, do bind her highneſſe ſubiects (with whom they practiſe) by oathes, yea by Sacraments, to forſweare their naturall allegeance to her Maieſtie, and yeeld obedience with all their powers to a forreyn Prince, and to aſſiſt forreyn forces: and for the more forcible attraction of theſe vnnaturall people, being weake of vnderſtanding, to this they bend theſe ſeedemen of treaſon to bring certaine Buls from the Pope, ſome of indulgences, pretending to promiſe heauen to ſuch as wil yéld, and ſome of curſings, threatnings, & damnation and hell, to ſuch as ſhall not yéld to their perſwaſion. And it is certainely knowne, that theſe heads of theſe dennes and receptacles (which are by the traytors called Seminaries and Colledges of Ieſuits) haue heretofore aſſured the king of Spaine, who is lately deceaſed, ý though heretofore he had no good ſucceſſe wt his great forces againſt this Realme, yet if now he would renew his war, there ſhould be found ready ſecretly within her highneſſe dominions many thouſands (as they make their accompt for their purpoſe) of able people that will be ready to aſſiſt ſuch power as he ſhall ſet on land: and by their vaunting they do tempt the ſayd king hereunto, who otherwiſe would not peraduenture hope of any ſafe landing here, conſidering what ſucceſſe he had in the yeare of our Lord 1588, when he made ſo great preparation to conquer this land: that one named Parſons, and one Allen haue ſhewed to the ſayd king

Renounce allegeance.

This is treaſon by. 13. El. cap. 1. Buls.

It is high treaſon to practiſe with any forreyners to inuade this Realme. 13. El cap. 1.

of

of Spaine certaine ſchroles or beadrolles of names of men, dwelling in ſundry parts of her Maieſties countries (as they haue imagined them) but ſpecially neare the ſea coaſts, with aſſurance that theſe their ſeedmen named Seminaries, Prieſtes, and Ieſuits, are in ſundry parts of this Realme ſecretly harbored, which ſhall be ready to continue their reconciled people in their lewd conſtancy, to ſerue their purpoſes, both in their forces, and with their trayterous enterpriſes, when the Spaniſh power ſhall be ready to land. Beſides this, vpon their impudent aſſertion to the Pope and king of Spaine (though they knew a great part thereof to be falſe) they had lately afore this proclamation, auertiſed into diuerſe parts of this Realme, by their ſecret meſſengers (wherof ſome haue bene taken, and confeſſed the ſame) that the king vpon their informations and requeſts, promiſed to employ all his forces that he could make by ſea in ỳ yeare of our Lord God 1592, to attempt once againe the inuaſion of this Realme: but becauſe ſome of his wiſeſt Counſellers doubted ỳ he ſhould not preuaile, he altred his purpoſe: beſides many other leud practiſes & treaſonable cõſpiracies by ỳ ſayd fugitiues. But her Maieſty doubteth not, but Almighty God the defender of all iuſt cauſes, will (as he alwayes hitherto hath) make all their deuices voyd, and by the helpe of her faithfull ſubiects, to increaſe her & their forces, and by execution of her lawes & by other politicke ordinances, to impeach the aforeſayd ſeditious practiſes and treaſons, and doth exhort all the Eccleſiaſticall State, by their example of good life, and by their diligent teaching, to retaine the people ſtedfaſtly in the profeſſion of the Goſpell, and in their duties to Almighty God and her Maieſtie: and alſo ſhe hopeth to haue ſuch ſufficient forces in readineſſe by ſea, as by Gods goodneſſe, and with the helpe of her good ſubiects ſhall be as great or greater then her highneſſe hath had in any time heretofore, to withſtand all her enemies, and that her ſubiects will conſider of all things requiſite to performe for horſemen, armor, & footemen, to be fully furniſhed as time ſhall require for ſeruice, to

defend their countrey.

And further, her Maiestie doth most earnestly require and charge all manner of her subiects, with their hands, purses, & aduices, yea all persons of euery estate with their prayers to God, to moue him to assist this so naturall, honourable, and profitable a seruice, being only for defence of their naturall countrey, against straungers and such wilfull destroyers of their native countrey, and monstrous traytors. And moreouer to prouide speedy remedy against other fraudulent attempts of these Seminaries, Iesuites, and traitors, without the which (it appeareth these forces should not be continually vsed) the same being wrought onely by falshod, by hypocrisie, and by vndermining of her good subiects, vnder a false colour & face of holinesse to make breaches in men & womens consciences, & so to traine them to their treasons, that with such a secrecie, by the harbouring of the said traiterous messengers in obscure places, as without very diligent and continuall search to be made, and seuere order executed, the same will remaine and spread it selfe as a secret infection of treasons in the bowels of this realme, most dangerous, yea, and most reprochfull to be suffered in any well ordered commonwealth. Hereupon, according to her said proclamation, her Maiestie directed her Commissions forth, to enquire by all good meanes, what persons were by their behauiours, or otherwise, worthie to be suspected to be anie such persons as haue bene sent, or that are imployed in any such perswading of her Highnesse people, or of any residing within her realme to treason, or to moue anie to relinquish their alleageance to her Maiestie, or to acknowledge any kind of obedience to the Pope, or to the King of Spaine: and also of other persons, that haue therunto yelded. And to the intent to discouer these venimous vipers, or to chase them out of this realme, for infecting many more, her Maiesty did thereby straightly charge and command all maner of persons whatsoeuer without exception, that was keeper of anie house, family or lodging, and gouernors of anie societies, to make diligēt search immediatly

It is fellony to receiue, aid, or maintaine any lesuit, &c. 27. El. cap. 1.

ly vpon the laid Proclamation made, of all maner of persons that haue bene admitted or suffered to haue vsuall resort, diet, lodging or residence in their houses, or in anie place by their appointment, within one yeare ended at Michaelmas then last past, or that from thencefoorth should be admitted or suffered to resort, eate, lodge, reside or attend, to be examined of what condition or countrey he is, and by what meanes he hath lived, and where he hath spent his time one yeare last before, and whether he vse to resort to Church to diuine seruice according to the law, and their answeres to be put in writing particularly, and to be kept as a register, to be shewed when they shalbe required, that vpon cause of suspition the partie may be tryed farther by the Commissioners, whether the same partie be a loyall subiect or not. And if any shalbe found vnwilling to answere to such inquisition, or by his doubtfull answere not like to be an obedient subiect, the same shalbe stayd by the houshold, or him that ought to haue the examination of him, and if any hauing gouernement or commaundement ouer any seruant, that shalbe found not to haue performed the points of the sayd inquisition, as is afore limitted, the same partie shalbe called before the sayd Commissioners, or before her Maiesties priuie Councell (if the qualitie of the person do so require) and shalbe vsed and ordered for such defaults, as the sayd Commissioners, or her Maiesties Councell shall haue iust cause to deale with such persons. And lastly by the same Proclamation, did admonish, and straightly charge and commaund all persons, that haue had any intelligence of any such that are sent or come from beyond the seas to such purposes, to direct them before her highnesse Commissioners, mentioned in the sayd Proclamation, to be assigned for the examinations of such persons, within twentie dayes next after publication of the sayd Proclamation, in the shyre Towne, Citie or Port, within the precinct of the same Commission, vpon paine, that the offenders therein shalbe punished as abbetters and maintainers of traitors, as by the same Proclamation amongst other things therein mentioned doth appeare.

Booke of English fugitiues.

And now let me turne my speech to you, O ye vnnaturall and degenerated Englishmen, treacherous and vnfaithfull to her, to whom you owe all loyaltie, dutie and obedience: how can you thirst after the destruction of the countrey, where you were bred, borne and nourished? why do you vnder colour of Religion enter into such hainous treasons, seeking thereby the ouerthrow of our most gracious Queene and Soueraigne, and the subuersion of so glorious a State, by seeking to bring into this land stragers to subdue ẏ same; a nation, who where they do ouercome, shew themselues most cruell & tyrannous, and do seeke to fill the ayre with horrible blasphemies, & whose abhominable incontinencies do reach to the heauens, asking vengeance at the hands of God. Flaunders can well witnesse it: Portingall hath proued, Hispaniola can witnesse, & the other prouinces of India can testifie.

The tyranny of the Spaniards.

It is honorable for a man to giue his life for his countrey.

And where amongst all nations it hath bene accounted a most honorable thing, for men to giue their lines for their coũtrey, and to dye in the defence of their temples, Altars, & monuments of their elders, you seeke to see your countrey bathed with the blood of your parents, wiues and children, kindred, and friends, to see your Cities & temples consumed with fire, and the monuments of your auncestors defaced, your wiues, daughters, & virgins defloured and rauished afore your faces, and to bring this realme, which is famous amongst all Christian nations of the world, to the perpetuall slauerie, seruitude and bondage of a forrein Prince, in whose seruice in the field though you haue sundry times shewed your selues right valiant, yet they accompt you as traytors to your Prince and countrey, as they well may: they regard you not, they disdaine you: and how hardly you haue bene dealt withall there, your owne experience telleth you, which in the booke of the state of English fugitiues is set downe at large. I will remember some: When the Duke of Parma lay in siege at Andenard, did not Norris, Barney, Cornish, and Gibson (whom they had chosen to be their Captaines) with a troupe of fiue hundreth Englishmen, the tallest & best appointed souldiers that a

that a man might lightly see, offer their seruice to the sayd Duke, their comming being the onely cause that the sayd towne (a matter of great importance, and on the land side as it were the key of the prouince of Flaunders) was so soone deliuered vnto him as it was: for whereas the Duke of Aniow and the Prince of Orange lay vnder the walles of Gaunt with sufficient force and deliberate resolution to succour the sayd towne of Andenard (vpon this mutinie of the English) they marched away with their whole army, leauing the enemy battering the sayd towne, which seeing it selfe frustrated of the expected succors, presently rendered it selfe vnto ỳ Duke of Parma: thence they were drawne to Winoch Bargen, to serue against ỳ French & English, which lay there incamped, where they behaued themselues with such desperate resolution that day, that Monsieur de Balaunson brother to the Marquis of Waranbone was taken prisoner, that besides the losse of many of their liues, they were in this action a wonder to the whole army. But could the pride of the Spaniard endure to heare these your prayses, nay did not they enuie and greatly disdaine it, saying: That you had serued rather like gyddy headed drunkards then men wise and valiant. For a further proofe of valour, shortly after vppon the remoue of the Duke of Alansons army towards Gaunt, the rest of them were likewise brought thither, where also they gaue exceeding testimony of their valour and courage, namely the very day that Sir Iohn Norris made that famous retraite before Gaunt, who when the Frenchmen fled with a disordered amazement, did with a present courage and excellent directiõ, maintaine the place with such regiments of Englishmen, as were vnder his charge, and withstanding the Duke of Parma with all his puissance, who furiously charged him, neuerthelesse withdrew his men, still holding their pikes in the bosomes of their enemies vnder the walles of Gaunt, not without exceeding damage to the enemy, besides diuerse other great seruices done to ỳ sayd king in the field. But how were they recompenced for the same? were not a great number of

They disdaine you.

them ſuffered to periſh in maner for hunger, & could neither get meat, nor their pay, to prouide for their nēd: whereupon ſome of them were conſtrained by forāging in the country to relieue their hunger, and were not foure and twentie of them taken by the Spaniſh Prouoſt, and caried to Andenard, of the rendring whereof they had bene the chiefeſt meane, & there openly hāged in the market place? And was not another troope of them being thirty in number in a village neare Papering in Flaunders, by a company of the Spaniards, after a friendly & ſouldierlike ſalutation of each ſide, as they were all making merrie together, on a ſudden taken at aduantage, and vnarmed, and moſt treacherouſly, cowardly, and inhumanely murthered euerie one? whereof, though ſundrie complaints were made to the Duke by their friends that were thus murthered, and by their Captaines, yet Spaniards being the doers thereof, there could be no remedy nor iuſtice obtained. But to make them amends, becauſe they wold be the cleanlier rid of the reſidue of this miſerable troope, the Campe being then before Winoch Bargen, wherein lay a migty ſtrong garriſon of Frenchmen, they made them two Forts of purpoſe, in which they willingly placed the Engliſh in the vttermoſt part of the whole Campe, & neareſt confining to the towne, to the end they might haue all their throats cut (as indeed they had in verie few nights after) at which time the enemie aſſaulting thē with great furie, and they defending themſelues moſt manfully, aboue the ſpace of one houre, in ſuch ſort as the Alarum paſſed through the whole Campe, yet they were not relieued with any ſuccour at all, inſomuch as the greateſt part of thē being ſlaine, the enemie at laſt entred, and put the reſidue to the ſword. To rehearſe the ſundry and ſeuerall calamities that theſe poore men, aſwel Captaines as ſouldiers endured, during the time of their vnfortunate ſeruice, eſpecially at Gansbecke, Aske and Gauer, would ſeeme for the vnſpeakeable ſtrangeneſſe therof, ſcarcely credible, for they neuer receiued in all the time of their ſeruice one moneths pay, their Lieutenants and their Enſignes haue bene ſeene to go vp and

Engliſhmen murthered moſt ſhamefully.

downe

downe sickely and famished, begging their bread, couered only with poore blankets and tickes of featherbeds, that they had rifled in the villages abroad. And for a further proofe of the cruelty of the Spaniards against the English nation, whensoeuer the fortune of warres hath deliuered any of vs into their hands, it is strange to thinke with what greedie and vnsatiable thirst, they haue desired to shed the English bloud. And for examples, at Resendale, where sundrie English regiments being by the Marshal Byron abandoned and betrayed, were by them defeated and ouerthrowne as is scarcely credible, what barbarous crueltie they vsed vpon men rendred and demanding mercie vpon their knees. But admit all cruelty tolerable during the furie of an execution (though amongst Christians, and men of noble and valorous minds, there is yet a moderation to be vsed) what bloudy inhumanitie was euer heard the like to that which they vsed the next day: for whereas the Italians & Burgonians (moued with a souldierlike cõpassion) had take many English prisoners, & saued thẽ from the former slaughter, vpon the next morning march, as they brought thẽ forth, thinking to leade thẽ quietly to their quarter, did not the Spaniards with a hellish furie, crying *matta, matta*, kill, kill, draw their rapiers, and murthred with many wounds these poore naked men, not suffering a man of thẽ to escape aliue? Likewise in that treacherous and Sinonicall practise of Graueling, wherin they thought to haue entrapped noble Sir Philip Sidney, how cruelly & tyrãnously did they vse these poore men of ours, that were sent before to discouer it, whõ after they had receiued into their gates with friendly salutations, & being entertained a good space in the towne, in the end, whẽ they did see ẏ the successe of their enterprise answered not their bloudy, treacherous & vnmãly expectatiõ, did they not disarme & vnclothe thẽ in the market place, & finally, like cruell butchers, & not like honorable souldiers, murthered thẽ enery one? They wil not trust you (neither is there any reasõ they should) for vpõ their arriuall in the Spanish campe they were deuided into seuẽ cõpanies, the one of which was ginẽ to

A horrible murther of the English men by Spaniards after they were yeelded.

Murther of men by the Spaniards after they had receiued thẽ kindly.

They trust you not.

the Earle of Westmerland, who vpon their humble request and sute, was made Cozonell and Commander of them all, and yet they would not trust him, but appointed one Contaras a Spaniard to be ioyned with him, as his assistant, or rather as a Maister or Commander both ouer him and the regiment to ouerlee. They scorne and hate you: for a great companie of them standing together, seeing certaine Englishmen passe by, one of them sayd, that he wondred what the king made with anie such vermine in his countrey. Another of them sware a great oath, that loke how manie Englishmen there were in the kings seruice, there were so many spies & traitors. The third said, it was an almes deed to put them all in sackes, and throw them into the riuer. And the fourth said, it would be a better course to send them to the kings gallies, where in regard of their big ioints and broad shoulders they could not but proue good to tug at an oare. A great mã in that countrey sware by a great oth, that he knew not any one of the English in regard of his ability fit to do ỹ king seruice worth the straw that lay vnder his foot. Another great man of that country said, that he did not know what seruice the English had done, or were able to do, vnlesse it were to spend the kings money in tauernes and brothell houses.

They sought to disgrace you: for whereas some of the English Captaines had made of their owne charges new & faire Ensignes, those Ensignes were by a Spanish Commissarie called *Spinosa* (who came with order to dissolue the regiment) taken violently from those that bare them, in presence of the Earle of Westmerland, who was Cozonell of the regiment: & for a greater disgrace both to him & the rest, though both he, Captaine Tresham, & the other Captaines complained to the Duke for redresse, yet they could not obtaine any: the Spaniard afterwards made his brags, that he turned the English Ensignes into Spanish field beds.

They count you but traitors for conspiring the ouerthrow of your Prince and countrey, and so they may well do, and so they do all such as contrarie to the trust in thẽ reposed

DID

did yéld the Castels, Cities & fortresses, which they haue committed to them to keepe to the vse of her Maiestie: of which sort Pygot is one, who hauing cõmitted to his charge by that worthy knight now deceased sir Iohn Norris, the keeping of Alosse, and being Commãder of the rest of the companies there, most traiterously rendred the towne, himselfe and the whole regiment (being well neare a thousand, as tall and well appointed men as were in any part of all Europe) to the seruice of the king of Spaine for 30000 French crownes: which seruice, how beneficiall and meritorious it was to the Spaniard, such as know the countrey can testifie sufficiently: for by yelding of the sayd towne, they were the occasion that they got Dermounde, the Sasse, the fort of Leyskins, Hooke, S. Anthonies, & S. Margaret, the Doore, the best part of the land of walk, & in maner Gaunt it self, as the sequele verie apparãtly sheweth: notwithstanding all which seruice, were they not within two yeares space with hunger, the gallowes and other rigorous dealings quite consumed, and brought to nothing, as is afore said. They counted for the like Sir William Stanley and Rowland Yorke, the one rendered vnto the king the towne of Deuenter, the other betraying to him the fort of Sutteuen.

As ye haue heard the end of the sayd reuolted regiment to the king of Spaine, so you shall heare the end of your Captaines and guides, which is set down here to the end you may perceiue, that such and so great calamities as those, could neuer haue hapned to them without the apparant hand of God, whose reuengefull iustice neuer ceased to pursue the infidelitie of those miserable men, vntill he had taken them from the face of earth: first Norris chief Captaine and ring-leader of the rest, after hee had considered of the foulnesse of his fact, and withall did see the scorne and contempt wherein hee lined vnder the Spaniard, it wrought such an impression in his hart, that hee fell into a kind of lunacy, being in prison in Flushing, and in the ende ended there his life with his owne hand: Gibson rising out of his bed suddenly (being in maner naked) was by a Spanish horseman presently thrust

through the body and so died, whose wife sued to the Duke of Parma for iustice, but the English blood was there of such vile price being shed by a Spaniard, that the matter was thought not worthy to be inquired of. Cornish was in one of the sayd little forts at such time as it was surprised by the Frenchmen, where both himselfe, his Lieutenant, his Ensigne and whole company were miserably slaine and mangled.

Barners was shot through the right arme by a man vnknowne, with a small shot, in such sort that he hath vtterly lost the vse thereof, and after lined in great misery and pouerty: such (after these mens seruices) was their fortune, & such is the ende of all trecherous and euill affected Englishmen to their Prince and countrey.

Pygot died suddenly in the Marshalsey at London, being sent thither as prisoner from Ostend. Daulcon became a Pyrate, and was hanged in the North countrey. Captaine Tayler was slaine by the Earle of Westmerland in the Spanish Campe: Captaine Vincent was hanged, Chenie at Bargenopsome, Captaine Welch was slaine vnder the walles of Roane, Yorke, and Williams were executed at Tyburne. Thus you haue heard what it is to liue vnder, and serue a forreyne Prince. They trust you not, for how can a strange Prince in reason perswade himselfe, that such as are traitours, and in their actions monsters against their countrey, will be faithfull to him, but will alwayes carry a iealous opinion ouer you: that he will neuer credit you with any seruice of importance, but when he will appoint greater persons to ouerlooke you. He which seeketh to conquer another countrey, will vse all wayes & deuises to attaine his purpose. The beast Hiena (as is mentioned in Ecclesiastes) counterfeits the voyce of a man, and so entiseth him out of his house with faire perswasions, and then destroyeth him. The Crocodiles nature is, when he would deuoure a man, to weepe, as though he were louing and kind, when he would draw him on to kill him. Who will not (that hath his senses) rather endure any hard

Hiena. Eccles. cap. 13.

Plin. histor. natur. lib. 8. cap. 30. Crocodiles.

fortune

fortune vnder his owne naturall Prince, who will not rather lose his life by the hand of the enemy, in defence of his native countrey, then hazard it in the seruice of any forreyne Prince against the same? You should rather say, as Eneas the noble Troian, when the Greeks had won Troy, afterwards trauelling through the raging seas to seeke the land of Italie, falling into a dangerous tempest, and seeing no hope of life, held vp his hands, and vsed these words:

O ter quaterque beati,
Queis ante ora patrum Troiæ sub mœnibus altis
Contigit oppetere, ô Danaûm fortissime gentis
Tydide, mène Iliacis occumbere campis
Non potuisse, tuáque animam hanc effundere dextra?
Sæuus vbi Æacida telo iacet Hector, vbi ingens
Sarpedon, vbi tot Simois correpta sub vndis
Scuta virûm, galeásque & fortia corpora volvit.

Virgill. Æneid.

Remember your selues yet at the last, and apply your mindes to the faithfull seruice of your Prince and countrey: he runneth farre (as the saying is) that neuer turneth againe: seeke by faithfull assurance of your loyalties hereafter to her Maiestie, for her gracious pardon ỳ yee may henceforth liue like dutifull subiects ready to defend your Prince & countrey against the enemy, following therein the steps of your faithfull, valiant, and courageous forefathers, whose fame by this your disloyaltie you seeke to blemish and deface, rather then to liue vnder any forreyne Prince, that would surprise the City and bring it in thraldome.

And now to returne to the proclamation last before mentioned. Were euer such practises as be mentioned in the same, wrought against any Christian Prince, by any man of the Church that challengeth to be Peters successour, as the Pope doth? Saint Paule saith that God is not the God of dissention but of peace: Lord God, what aunswere shall he make in the later day, when the secrets of all hearts shall be opened, that Corinth. 14.

The Pope stirreth the subiects to rebell against their Prince.

ought to maintaine peace, thus to sow discord among Christian Princes, and to moue their subiects to oppose against them, surely his owne conscience shall testifie against him, which wil be as strong as a thousand witnesses, as Persius very well sayth.

Satyr. 3.

Pœna autem vehemens ac multo seuerior illis,
Quas & Cedit grauis inuenit & Rodamanthus,
Nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem.

And againe, *Conscientia mille testes, & omnis Ætna grauius.*

No subiect can rebell for any cause. Rom. 13.

Can he find by the word of God, that it is lawfull for the subiect to rebell against his Prince for any cause whatsoeuer? Saint Paul sayth, Let euery soule submit himselfe to the higher powers: there is no power but of God, all powers that are, be ordayned of God. and whosoeuer resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and procureth to himselfe damnation.

Iohn. 18.

When Pilate sayd to Christ: Knowest thou not, ỹ I haue power to lose thee, & also to crucifie thee? he sayd; thou shouldest haue no power at all over me, were it not giuen thee from aboue: our Sauior Christ was called afore the high Priests to answere to his doctrine, did he oppose himselfe any way against them? no, he knew they had their authority from God, and therefore he shewed all obedience to them in respect of their place, and patiently suffered death (though vniustly) according to their wicked law and iudgements.

Iohn. 18.

Math. 25.

When Malcus with other of the high Priests seruants, came by their commandement to take Christ, Peter drew out his sword, & cut off Malcus eare: & Christ said vnto him. Put vp thy sword into thy sheath, for all ỹ strike with the sword shall perish therewith: thinkest thou that I cannot speake to my Father, and he shall giue me more then twenty legions of Angels? but how should then the Scripture bee performed?

Paraphrase.

The famous clarke Erasmus in his Paraphrase vpon this place of Scripture, speaketh these words vnto Peter, as it were

were in the persō of Christ. Put vp thy sword into thy sheath: matters of the Gospell are not in such manner to be defended, if thou wilt succeed me as my vicar, thou must fight with no other sword then of Gods word, which cutteth away sinne, and saueth the man. And the auncient father Tertullian in his Apologia cap. 37 sayth, In our profession more meeter it is to be slaine then to slay. So did all the Martyrs of God, by whom the Church of Christ increased. Saint Augustine saith: *Not resistendo sed perferendo*: Not by resisting, but by suffering. If the Prince should set forth a law touching the worshiping of God, or matter of conscience against the word of God, and lymit a paine to the breakers thereof, though the subiect be not bound in conscience to obserue that law (for in such cases a man must rather obey God then man) yet he may not rebell nor oppose himselfe violently against his Prince, but he must rather referre his cause to God, and submit himselfe to ẏ punishmēts of the law, as Saint Peter saith: Submit your selfe to euery ordinance of man for the Lords sake, whether it be to the king, as to the chiefe, or to them that be sent of him: then it followeth, he may not rebell, whatsoeuer the ordinance be.

Acts. 4.

Peter. 2.

The Iewes had a law, that whosoeuer should say, he was the Sonne of God, should die: Christ that was the soonne of God in déede, and so declared himselfe to the people to be, yet he did submit himselfe to the paine of the law, though it be vngodly.

Looke Iohn. 19. verse. 7.

¶ The manner how to ſuppreſſe rebels, with a perſwaſion to all ſubiects to the due of obedience of their Prince: the great inconueniences that ariſe of ciuill warres. How hatefull the name of a traytour is to the poſteritie; and what plagues haue fallen not onely vppon traytors, but alſo vppon ſuch as haue bene murmurers againſt their Princes & Gouernors.

CHAP. 8.

Bodinus 211

Sleidan. 4

When the Princes of Germany determined to take armes againſt ye Emperor for ye defence of their religion, they aſked Luther if it were lawfull ſo to do: who anſwered erpreſly, that it was not, and would not perſwade them thereunto, ſaying, that no cauſe could be iuſt, for the ſubiect to beare armes againſt his Prince & countrey.

Bodinus. lib. 4. fol. 487.

And becauſe it is conuenient that rebellions and diſordered people ſhould be dealt withall with conuenient ſpeed, let vs heare what Bodinus writeth concerning the maner how.

Si tamen ſeditio priùs coorta fuerit quàm proſpiceretur, ſapientiſſimos ac ſumma virtute præſtantes viros, qui populi motus orationis lenitate ac prudẽtia regere poſſunt, adhibere oportebit: nam qui vim adhibent, perinde faciunt vt ij qui torrentem præcipiti caſu de rupibus altiſſimis labentem ſiſtere ſe poſſe confidunt.

How rebels muſt be ſuppreſſed.

If ſeditious perſons and rebels be aſſembled together afore it be foreſeene, the wiſeſt men, and ſuch as for their great vertue excell, & can moue the people with their gentle and wiſe perſwaſions, are moſt meeteſt to be vſed; for ſuch (as at the firſt) vſe force, do as they which thinke to ſtay a great water falling headlong from the high rocks. If wild beaſts cannot be tamed with ſtrokes, but by gentle and ſkilfull vſing of them, who can thinke with ſharpe and rough words to tame ſuch, as of all beaſts are moſt fierce? The Senate of Rome did very often reprehend ſuch as vſed force to appeaſe the furie of the people, and rather cõmended Menenius Agrippa, which not with bitterneſſe, but rather with gentle-

gentlenesse and cunning vsed, to reduce the people to their obedience and dutie, which aboue all other vsed to him immortall praise, and glorie to the common wealth. And to that effect the Poet Virgill writeth thus:

Ac veluti magno in populo cum sepè coorta est
Seditio, saeuit que animis ignobile vulgus,
Iamq; faces & saxa volant, furor arma ministrat,
Tum pietate grauem ac meritis si fortè virum quem
Conspexêre, silent, arrectis q; auribus astant,
Ille regit dictis animos, & pectora mulcet. Æneid. lib. 1

Whē sedition is raised amongst the common people, in their rage firebrands and stones flie (for furie doth minister weapons) then if they see by chaunce anie graue man, to be reuerenced for his vertee and good deserts, they are silent, and hearken to him diligently, and he asswageth with his mildnesse and wise speeches their minds and rages. So did Pericles the Athenian, Peter Loredan the Venetian and others, whereby it appeareth, that vertue and wisdome doth sometime more preuaile in these cases, then either lawes, armes, or the commandement of rulers. Pericles.

And to restraine such rebellious people, and reduce them to due obedience, the feare and reuerence of Religion, hath bene in times past of great force: for as Bodinus writeth, whē ciuill warres were raised amongst the Florentines, and great slaughter and bloudshed happened amongst them in the Citie, and no force of man could restraine the same, Francis Soderinus the Bishop, hauing on his pontificall ornaments, and a companie of Priests attending on him, and the Crosse borne before him, entred into the middest of the Citizens thus assembled: whereupon they forthwith for the feare they had of religion, did put off their armour: so did Iudas Bishop of the Hebrues, (when Alexander the great came to the citie of Ierusalem with a great host) being apparelled in his holy vestiments, met him, which sight, and the brightnesse whereof being feared, Alexander did reuerence the Bishop, & did not spoile the countrie nor holy Citie, but with great Lib. 4. fol. 480 High Priest.

benefites did inlarge the same. By like meanes Vrbane the Pope is said to haue turned and remoued away the siege of Attila from the citie of Aquila, as Iosephus writeth: but when none of these will serue, then the extremitie of armes must be vsed. And because good perswasions and mild speeches are thought so conuenient to be vsed to appease such vprores, I haue thought good to set downe this simple exhortation, which followeth.

5. Ioseph. in anti.

Exhortation to rebels.

After that Almightie God had destroyed the world for the sinne of man, sauing Noah and his family (who were preserued in the Arke by Gods prouidence) and that nations and people did againe increase and multiply vpon the face of the earth, knowing in his euerlasting wisedome, how necessarie, good, and wholsome lawes should be for the gouernment and direction of his people, he gaue the lawes of the tenne commandements in the mount Sinay, wherein is contained first, our dutie to almighty God, and next to our neighbour: then he also ordained Kings, Princes, and Gouernors, to rule and order their subiects, and to punish the offenders thereof by these lawes, and gaue them power to make lawes, as Salomon saith: By me kings raigne, through me Princes make good lawes. And lastly, he gaue straight commandemēt to the subiects touching their obedience to their Soueraigne Lords and rulers, as Saint Paule saith, Let euerie soule submit himselfe to the higher Powers: there is no power but of God, all powers that be, are ordained of God: whosoeuer therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist, procure to themselues damnation: for rulers are not fearefull to them that do well, but to them that do euill. Wilt thou be without feare of the power? do well then, and so thou shalt be praised of him: for he is the minister of God ordained for thy wealth. But if thou do euill, then feare, for he beareth not the sword in vaine: for he is the minister of God to take vengeance of them that do euill. Wherfore we must obey, not onely for feare of vengeance, but for conscience sake also, for that cause we pay tribute, for they are Gods ministers seruing for that purpose.

Prou. 8.

Rom. 13.

Now

Now what euill counsel hath moued you thus to enter into armes against your naturall Prince and Liege Ladie, whom Almightie God hath ordained to supply his place, and to raigne ouer you? Who hath bewitched you, thus to abuse the great loue and fauour of so gracious a Queene, which she hath borne alwayes, and doth dayly shew to her good subiects, to oppose against her, that is studious to set forth the Gospell, that is, and hath bene so carefull to maintaine such common peace amongst vs these fortie yeares and more, as the like hath not bin seene nor heard of, neither is to be found in anie record or Chronicle of this realme sithence the conquest thereof (which is aboue 528 yeares) for the like time of gouernment, that is desirous to raigne with mercie, with loue, with pitie and tender compassion, and not by tyrannie, nor by effusion of bloud, neither alwayes by inflicting the extremitie of her lawes vpon such as most iustly haue deserued the execution of the same: that is mercifull to offenders, bountifull to well deseruers of her Maiestie and their countrey: that to her great charge hath fortified this realme with strong Castles, and a Nauie of warlike shippes and all other things necessarie for the warres in great aboundance, for the defence of her kingdome and people: that hath not laid vpon vs any tares or tallages, but the like thereof hath bene before her time, and greater also: that hath made good lawes, and taken a solemne oath in the day of her coronation to endeuour her selfe that the same shall be holden, kept, and executed vnto all her subiects indifferently, without respect of persons: and is also well pleased to be ordered by the same her selfe.

Though this be touched afore, yet it is not vnmeet to be vsed here to these men

If you consider the horrible murthers of great persons, the pitifull slaughter of man, woman and child, by fire and sword, the lamentable rauishments of maids, wiues and widowes, the ransacking and spoiling of Cities and townes, with many other miseries and calamities, which haue hapned, & continued in other countreys, not farre hence these many yeares by occasion of ciuill warres and dissention, you shall find, that we haue cause to thinke our selues most bound of all nations,

to the goodneſſe of God, in that he hath not ſuffered vs to be afflicted and viſited with the like: all which haue bene preuẽted, by the great wiſedome and prouidence of her Maieſtie & her graue Councell. Theſe beſides other infinite great kindneſſe and benefites, her highneſſe hath daily moſt graciouſly beſtowed vpon vs, that more nor greater no Prince can extend to her people, and ſhall we now be vnthankfull for the ſame? ſhall we yéeld vnkindneſſe for kindneſſe? ſhall we recompence her daily care & ſtudie to do vs good, by ſéeking danger to her perſon, and perill to her ſtate, which may enſue by your forcible and violẽt oppoſing againſt her? There is nothing worſe beſtowed, then that is done to the vngratefull and forgetfull man, as Eraſmus writeth. *Nihil peius confertur quàm quod homini ingrato atque non ſcienti.*

A man that receiueth a good turne (if there be any good nature in him) will alwayes be thankful, and ſo much the more, when he is not able to deſerue or requite the leaſt part thereof: king Dauid that receiued many good things at the hands of God, ſhewed not himſelfe vnthankfull, but breaking out as it were on a ſuddaine, ſayd vnto himſelfe. *Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus quæ retribuit mihi? calicem ſalutaris accipiam & nomen Domini inuocabo.* What ſhall I yeeld vnto God for all that he hath done vnto me? I will take the cup of thankeſgiuing, & and call vpon the name of the Lord.

Pſal.116.107

It is all that Almighty God doth looke for at our hands, that we ſhould be thankfull vnto him for all his mercies & louing kindneſſe that he doth daily beſtow vpõ vs, as Almightie God ſaith by his Prophet: He that giueth me praiſe and thankes, the ſame is he that honoreth me. And all that her Maieſtie looketh for at our hands, is to be true, faithfull and thankefull to her. Is there any thing that doth more open the gate to forrein inuaſion, then ciuill warres and diſſention? the Goſpell ſaith, Euery kingdome in it ſelf deuided, ſhalbe deſolate. Did not William Duke of Normandie, when ciuil warres & diuiſion was in the realme, cõquere the ſame? and likewiſe in Henrie the third his dayes (when the great warres were betwixt him and his Barons)

Barons) did not Philip the French king, send hither Lewes his sonne with a great number of men of warre, and got sundry Cities, Castels, Townes, and holdes, thinking to haue made a conquest of this land, and so had done, if the sayd Barons (who conspired with the sayd Lewes) had not reuolted frō the French, and driuen them out of this countrey: besides diuers other like examples to be found in our English Chronicles. If there be any thing mete to be redressed, do you thinke by this meanes (though your number were far greater) to haue your wils, or to be releeued? No, no, assure your selues, the nobilitie and thousands of thousands, of the good and dutiful subiectes of this realme, will ioyne together (as they ought) to destroy you, and you shalbe slaine as thicke as motes are in the sunne, before you shall obtaine your purpose: for it standeth not with the honour and name of a Prince to be forced by the subiect to do any thing against his will: and such of you as shal escape the sword, shalbe sure to be executed by course of law, that is, you shalbe drawne vpon hurdles to the places of execution, and there hanged vntill you be halfe dead, and then cut downe aliue, your priuities shalbe cut off, your bowels taken out of your bellyes, and being aliue, they shalbe burned before your faces: then shall your heads be smitten off, and your bodies deuided into foure quarters (and as the vse is) shalbe set vpon stakes in the towers and highest places in good Cities and townes, where it shall please the Prince to appoint. Thus shall your carcases be meate for the fowles of the ayre, and a spectacle ioyfull to your enemies, and wofull to your parents, kinsfolks and friends to behold: besides you shall leaue to your posterities name of perpetual shame, ignominy and reproch, that is the names of rebels and false traitors, yea rather monsters to your Prince and countrey: you shall also vndo your wife and children, in that you shal forfet to the Prince all your lands, leases, goods and chattels, besides your blud shalbe corrupted, so as none of your offspring shalbe able to haue or claime by you any lands, as heyres to your fathers, mothers, or other auncestors. And this forfaiture and corrup-

tion of blood shalbe as well where you shalbe slaine in field, as condemned by course of law. Where haue you euer heard or read, that rebels (whether they haue bene of nobilitie or others) did euer preuaile, but haue bin alwayes ouerthrowne and brought to confusion, whatsoeuer their pretences haue bene? And amongst many examples I will put you in minde of a few: when as the Lincolnshyre men to the number of 40000. rebelled about the 28. yeare of Henry the eight for religion, was not Doctour Makerell and others of the ring leaders, of that vnruly companie executed, in such maner, as is a bone remembred, and many of the rest of them slaine in the field, and so subdued? Was not Syr Humfrey Arundale, Winslade, Holins, Burie and diuerse others of the chief of the rebellion in the West parts of this realme, raised in Edward the first his dayes, executed also as traitors? Did it not likewise happen so to Ket and many others of the rebels in Norfolke in the same kings dayes, which sought to haue layed Parkes and Commons inclosed open? Was not Wiat, Isley and diuers Knights, Esquiers and Gentlemen of Kent, who rebelled in the first yeare of Quéene Marie, & opposed themselues against the Prince in armes, to stay the alteration of religion and her mariage with the king of Spaine, executed for the same rebellion? and were not aboue fifty of the common sort of these rebels hanged vp in London in diuerse places there? And were not sundrie other Esquires and Gentlemen condemned, and should haue bene executed for that commotion, had not Quéene Marie giuen them pardon? Were not the Earles of Northumberland and Westmerland, and about fiftie knights, Esquiers, and Gentlemen attainted for the insurrection of the North parts of this realme, in the eleuenth yeare of the Quéenes Maiesties raigne? And was not the sayd Earle of Northumberland beheaded at Yorke? And did not manie others of the said Esquires and Gentlemen suffer for that offence in other places? And did not the said Earle of Westmerland, and diuerse other of the said attainted persons, fly ouer the seas to saue their liues, which otherwise had tasted of that sauce?

Rebellion in Lincolnshyre. Hol. 1567.

Abridgemẽt of Grafton. 140.

West countrey.

Rebels in Norfolke, as Ket and others. Hol. 1734.

Wiats rebellion.

Holin. 1732.

Insurrection in the North

Holin. 1840.

And

And were not diuerſe of the common ſort executed by martiall law for the ſame rebellion? The matter is yet freſh in memorie, ſo that it needeth no proofe of the end of rebels, and ſuch as beare traiterous harts againſt their Prince. We haue diuerſe examples alſo out of the holy Scriptures, and among other a notable example of Abſolon, who conſpired the death of his father king Dauid, who rebelling againſt him (riding vnder a tree) was by Gods prouidence hanged vp on a bough thereof by the long haire of his head. Of whom Ignatius the ancient father writeth, *Abſolon parricida exiſtens Dei iudicio arbori appenſus, cor eius quod malè cogitabat, ſagitta tranſfixum eſt.* And ſo you may ſee the vengeance of God on the heart which conceiued the treaſon, and on the body that executed the ſame. Achitophel likewiſe, the miſchieuous Counſeller to Abſolon in that wicked rebellion, for lacke of an hangman, hanged himſelfe; a worthie end of all falſe rebels, who rather then they ſhold lacke due execution, will by Gods iuſt iudgement become hangmen vnto themſelues. Thus it hapned to ỹ Captaines of this rebellion, beſides fortie thouſand of the common ſort, which were ſlaine in the field for that rebellion. And as ỹ holy Scriptures do ſhew, ſo doth daily experience proue, that the counſels, cõſpiracies & attẽpts of rebels neuer take effect, but came euer to a moſt horrible end. Now concerning ſuch as haue bin murmurers againſt their rulers, you ſhall ſee what hath hapned to thẽ: ſome haue bene ſtrickẽ with foule leproſie, ſome burnt with fire ſodainly frõ heauen, ſometime they were conſumed with the peſtilẽce, ſometime were ſtung to death with ſtrange kinds of fiery ſerpents, & ſometime the earth hath opened and ſwallowed thẽ vp quicke, the Captains and bands of ſuch murmurers, with their wiues, children & families. Then if ſuch ſtrange and horrible plagues haue happned to ſuch ſubiects as did but only murmure and ſpeake euil againſt their heads, what ſhall become of ſuch ſubiects as conſpire, arme themſelues, aſſemble great numbers of men in armes, & encourage and leade thẽ againſt their Prince & countrie, ſpoyling, robbing & ſlaying as manie of their good ſubiects

Ignatius, Epiſt. 2.

2. Reg. 187.

as do withstand them, and against whom they may prevaile.
Eccle.10. We are forbidden by the holy Scripture, so much as to think euill to the Prince, for the birds of the aire shall betray the, & with their wings shal bewray thy voyce. If we may not think euil, much lesse may we do anie thing that shal or may tend to her danger, as rebellions do alwayes imply peril to her person & state. King Saule was a wicked Prince, & sought the life
Sam 24. of Dauid the seruant of God diuerse wayes, & yet Dauid would not hurt him, no, when he might haue slaine him in his caue, but said, The Lord keepe me, that I lay not my hands vpon the
2.Tim. 2. Lords annointed. S. Paule saith, I exhort that aboue all things prayers & supplications, and intercessions, and giuing of thanks be made of all men, for kings, and all that are in authoritie, that we may liue a quiet life with all godlinesse, for that is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Sauiour. So did the people of
Apol.cap.30. God, which liued vnder Pagans and tyrants, as Tertullian witnesseth. If the Princes be good, they are a great blessing of God bestowed on the people: if they be vngodly & tyrants, then they are appointed for their punishment: yet must they pray for them whatsoeuer they be: for when S. Paule taught to pray for rulers, then Caligula, Clodius and Nero (who were no Christians, but Pagans and most cruel tyrants) were gouernors & rulers of the people. When Nabuchodonosor king of Babylon, after he had slain their kings, nobles, wiues & children, & the people of God & walked their country, spoyled their cities, yea and Ierusalem it selfe, & the holy temple, and caried the residue with him captiue to Babylon, yet Baruc the Pro-
Baruc.1.11. phet of God, exhorted the people being in captiuity, saying: Pray you to God for the life of Nabuchodonosor king of Babylon, and of Balthaser his son, that their dayes may be as the dayes of heauen vpon the earth, that God also may giue vs strength, & lightē our eyes, that we may liue vnder the defence of Nabuchodonosor king of Babylon, & vnder the protectiō of Balthaser his sonne, that we may long do them seruice, and find fauor in their sight. If they then prayed for tyrants and vngodly kings, how much more ought we to pray to God for the life, preseruation,

and

and prosperous estate of so gracious a Quéne & soueraigne Gouernour as we haue? What shall I say of you? that I call you subiects, that assemble your selues in this forcible maner, and breake the common peace of the realme, and in stéd of quietnesse, ioy and felicitie (which do follow of blessed peace and due obedience) do bring all trouble, sorrow, disquietnesse of mind and bodie, and all mischiefes and calamities, and turne all good order vpside downe, bring all good lawes in contempt, and tread them vnder foot, oppresse all vertue and honestie, and all vertuous and honest persons, and set all vice and wickednesse, and all vitious and euill men at libertie, to worke their vngodly willes and vngracious purposes, which were before bridled with wholsome lawes: and do weaken, ouerthrow, and consume the strength of the realme, aswell by walking and spending the treasure thereof, as by slaying the good subiects of the same, and make our countrie readie, as it were, to be a pray and spoyle to all outward enemies, and to bring vs, our wiues, children and posterities to perpetuall captiuitie, slauerie, and bondage: that strangers may possesse our lands, goods, & liuings, to our vtter vndoing & destruction? Though God do often prosper iust & lawfull enemies, which be no subiects, against forraine enemies: and though a small number (vpon wars begun vpon iust causes) hath many times prospered against huge nũbers of their aduersaries, that haue offered them wrong and iniurie, yet neuer did rebel prosper against their Prince, how noble or great soeuer their Captaine or number of people haue bene: and whether their pretence of rebelling haue bene for reformatiõ of religion, or for any other cause whatsoeuer, yet they haue bin alwayes ouerthrowne by the iust iudgemẽt of God: and so Sir Thomas Wyat, vpõ his arraignmẽt for the sayd rebellion of Kent, affirmed openly, lamenting heartily his brutish and beastly fall (as he rightly tearmed it) into ỹ horrible offence of the law, requiring all the audience there present, to remember his speeches, and to be taught by his infelicitie and most wretched case, as in the Chronicle doth appeare. If you

Note.

Holi. ma.

be grieued with any thing which is to be reformed, exhibit your supplication to her Maiesties Lieutenant here present, and make your humble submission, confessing your great offences, and craning together on your knees her most gracious pardon, with faithfull promise, that (by Gods grace) you will not enter into the like horrible offence hereafter, against her highnesse and her lawes, and so ye may the rather obtaine the same, which her sayd Lieutenant hath authority vnder her great seale of England to graunt to such of you, as shall do as is afore remembred: & herein you shall do as was vsed in king Edward the first his time by some which then opposed themselues against the sayd king, as you do now against her Maiestie, who vppon their like submission, had their pardon, and by order from the king also present redresse of their grieues. If ought be to be remedied, it belongeth not to the subiect to performe it: for if ỳ Prince should make a law neuer so hard against ỳ subiect, & impose a great punishment to the breakers thereof, yet the subiect may not presume to attempt to remedy the same, but must submit himselfe to the punishment of the law: as Saint Perer saith, submit your selues to euery ordinance of man for the Lords sake, whether it be to the king, as to the head, or to ỳ rulers, as to them sent of him for the punishment of euil doers; but for the cherishing of such as do well, for so is the will of God.

Holinsh.

Peter.

If you will not take this course, but stand to the vttermost, assure your selues, that you shall be consumed with the sword, and such as escape that death, shall suffer the execution due by law to traitors, in such terrible manner as is aboue remembred.

To conclude, if neither the feare of God, your dutie to your Prince, the preseruation of her person, the safety of your country, nor the safegard of your owne liues, if the forfeiture of your lands and goods, if the vtter vndoing of your wiues and children, the corruption of your bloud, the terror of your execution, the shame and ignominy of the world to be left to your posterity, the sorrow of your parents, the

griefe

griefe of your friends, and reioycing of your enemies, to see you come to this miserable and lamentable ende, will not moue you to desist from this your outragious dealing, and to submit your selues, as is afore sayd, yet at least remember your soules health, and the saying of Saint Paule, which I put you in mind of in the beginning, that such as rebell against their Prince, shall procure to themselues damnation, whereof if you will haue no regard, then of all people you are the most miserable, and it had beene better you had neuer beene borne, then to be condemned to hell fire, where there is no redemption, and where you shall be tormented world without ende, with Lucifer the first rebell against God, and father of all rebels, and with his angels, where is weeping, wayling, and gnashing of teeth, and perpetuall horror amongst the damned spirits for euermore, from which Almighty God for his mercy deliuer vs.

¶ A repetition of certaine Statutes, whereby it is high treason as well for any man to withdraw her Maiesties subiects from their loyaltie, as also to be so withdrawne.

CHAP. 9.

IT is not vnknowne vnto you, how that the Bishop of Rome by certaine Iesuits practised, as you haue heard, by the sayd proclamation to deale with her Maiesties subiects, to renounce their obedience vnto her highnesse, which no man can do, because it is due to her Maiestie by the law of God, and by the law of nature, of all which are borne vnder her obeisance, and that which nature hath giuen no man can take away, as the saying is:

No man can renounce his naturall allegeance.

Quod natura dedit, nemo est qui tollere possit.

Dyer.300. And in proofe thereof, I find that Doctor Story an Englishman borne, fled into Brabant, and there toke his oath of allegiance to be subiect to Philip king of Spaine, and after being brought into England, he was arraigned for practising beyond the sea with the king of Spaine his deputy there, in forcible and warlike manner to inuade this Realme of England, and in this practising did shew how and where the best place was to make this inuasion. And if he would so doe, there should be diuerse ready to ayde him, he confessed that he was an Englishman borne at Salisbury, but sayd he was the sayd king of Spaine his subiect, and therefore refused to answere to that inditement, saying also, that he was no subiect to the Quenes Maiestie, & y he had bin subiect to the king of Spaine this seuen yeares, and thereupon prayed that his plæ might be entred, & because he would giue no other answer, he had iudgement as a traitor, y is to be hanged, drawne, and quartered, & so he was executed in the thirtenth yere of her Maiesties raigne. Therfore this deuise of the Pope and his practise to withdraw her Maiesties subiects from their loyalty, is but as it were a trap layd, to bring such to destruction as shall be so withdrawne, and it is treason by a Statute made in the three and twentieth yeare of her Maiesties raigne, as well in the practiser to withdraw, as in the person which is withdrawne, as by that statute appeareth, the words whereof be these.

Doctor Stories arraignment.

Stories execution. 13. Elizabeth.

23. El. cap. 1. Treason to withdraw any from their naturall obedience.

Be it declared and enacted by the authority of this present Parliament, that all persons whatsoeuer, which haue or shall haue, or pretēd to haue power, or shal by any waies or meanes put in practise to absolue, perswade, or withdraw any of the Queenes Maiesties subiects, or any within her highnesse Realmes & dominiōs, from their naturall obedience to her Maiestie, or to withdrawe them for that intent from the religion now by her Highnesse authority established, within her highnesse dominiōs, to the Romish religion, or to moue them, or any of them, to promise any obedience to any pretended authority of the Sea of Rome, or of any other Prince, State, or Potentate, to be had and vsed within her dominions, or shall do any ouert act, to that intent or purpose,

euery

euery of them shal be to all intents adiudged traitours, and being thereof lawfully conuicted, shall haue iudgement, suffer, and forfeit, as in case of high treason. And if any person shall after the end of that Session of Parliament, by any meanes be willingly absolued or withdrawne as afore is sayd, or willingly be reconciled, or shall promise any obedience to any such pretended authority, Prince, State, or Potentate, as is afore sayd, that then euery such person, their procurers & counsellers therunto, being therof lawfully conuicted, shall be taken, tried, and iudged, and shall suffer and forfeit as in cases of high treason. And be it likewise enacted and declared, that all and euery person and persons, that shall willingly be ayders or maintainers of such persons so offending, as is aboue expressed, or of any of them (knowing the same) or which shall conceale any offence aforesayd, and shall not within twenty dayes at the furdest, after such persons knowledge of such offece, disclose the same to some Iustice of peace, or other higher officer, he shall be taken, tried, and iudged, and shall suffer and forfeit, as offenders in misprison of treason.

And because by the sayd proclamation published in the sayd three and thirtith yeare, it appeareth that the Pope hath authorised Iesuits and Seminaries, (named in the sayd proclamation) by colour of Buls to absolue the persons mentioned in the Statute last before remembred, I haue thought it also conuenient to set downe in this place, the Statute made in the thirteenth yeare of the Queenes Maiesties raigne, concerning the bringing in of Buls into this Realme, which is, as followeth.

Be it enacted, that if any person or persons after the first day of Iuly next cõming, shall vse or put in vre in any place within this Realme, or within any the Queenes dominions, any Bull, writing, instrument, written or printed, of absolution or reconciliation, obtayned and gotten from the sayd Bishop of Rome, or any of his successors, or from any other person or persons authorised, or claiming authority by or from the sayd Bishop of Rome, his predecessors or successors, or Sea of Rome, or if any person or persons after the sayd first day of Iuly, shall take vpon him or 13. El. cap. 1. Buls.

them by colour of any such Bull, writing, instrument, or authority to absolue or reconcile any person or persons, or to graunt or promise to any perso or persons within this Realme, or any other the Queenes Maiesties dominions, any such absolution or reconciliation by any speech, preaching, teaching, writing, or any other open deede, or if any person or persons within this Realme, or any the Queenes Maiesties dominions after the sayd first day of Iuly, shall willingly receiue or take any such absolution or reconciliation, or else if any person or persons haue obtayned or gotten sithens the last day of Iuly, in the first yeare of the Queenes Maiesties Reigne, or after the sayd first day of Iuly, shall obtaine or get from the sayd Bishop of Rome, or any his successors or Sea of Rome, any manner of Bul, writing, or instrument written, or printed, containing any thing, matter, or cause whatsoeuer, or shall publish or by any wayes or meanes put in vre, any such Bul, writing, or instrument, that the all & euery such act & acts, offece and offeces, shall be deemed & adiudged by the authority of this Act to be high treason, & the offender & offenders therein, their procurers, abbetters and counsellers, to the committing the sayd offence and offences, shall be deemed high treason to the Queene and the Realme, and being thereof lawfully indicted and attaynted, shall forfeit as in cases of high treason, and their ayders, counsellers, or abbetters, after the committing of the sayd offences and acts (to the intent to set foorth, vphold, or allow, the doing or execution of the sayd vsurped power, iurisdiction, or authority, touching, or concerning the premises or any part thereof) shall incurre the paine of the Satute of *Præmunire*, made in
16.R.2.cap. the sixteenth yeare of king *Richard* the second. Prouided alwayes, nd be it further enacted by the authority aforesayd, that if any person or persons, to whom any such absolution, reconciliation, Bull, writing, or instrument, shall after the sayd first day of Iuly, be offered, moued, or perswaded to be vsed, put
Conceale. in vre, or executed, shall conceale the same offer, motion, or perswade, and not disclose and signifie the same by writing, or otherwise within sixe weekes next following, to some of the Queenes Maiesties Priuie Councell established in the North

parts, or in the Marches of Wales for the time being, shall incurre the paine and forfeiture of misprision of treason, which is to forfeit the profit of his lands, during his life, all his goods and chattels, and to haue perpetuall imprisonment. And the paine of the sayd Satute of the *Prenunire*, is to forfeit all his lands, that he hath in fee-simple, to the Crowne forever, and all lands that he holdeth in tayle, or for life, during his life, and all his leases for yeares, and other his goods and chattels for euer, and shall haue perpetuall imprisonment, and be out of the Queenes protection. Treason. B. 19. 6. El. 6. Forfeit. B. 101 24. H. 8. Protection.

And it hath bene taken that any man might kill such a one before the making of the Statute of 5. El. cap. 1. but now he may not. F. n. b. 232. Coron. B. 193

Although it may be doubted, for that we are deuided for religion, if any inuasion should be attempted in this Realme, that some desirous of alteration thereof, would ioyne with them, yet it is to be hoped, that there are thousands and thousands of true and faithfull subiects, which will spend their lands, liues, and goods (as they ought) before the enemy should preuaile. And one reason moueth me thus to thinke, for that the Queenes Maiestie doth not punish them by death, nor losse of goods and lands, as was vsed in Queene Maries time for religion, but imposeth vppon some of them a certaine summe of mony, to be payd monethly for not comming to Church: besides great numbers of others which perhaps would like well of the change of religion, as well as the rest, and yet are neither charged with like payment, nor otherwise any way dealt withall. And another chiefe reason moueth me thus to thinke, for that they which shall shew themselues traytors, false, and untrue to their owne Prince and country, in adhering to strangers (besides that they shal ouerthrow themselues, and their houses, and vtterly vndoe their wiues & children, for that they shall forfeit al they haue) may in all reason assure themselues, yt no forreyn Prince will thinke yt such persons wil be true to him, for he yt wil not regard his country where he was bread and borne, his father, Inuasion. German so. 122. Forf. ict. B. 102 Tr. iall. F. 54. 5. R. 2. 2. H. 5. cap. 7. A forreyn Prince that conquereth, trusteth not him that is conquered.

mother, wife, children, kinsfolkes, or allies, his lands, liuings, and possessions, his liberty and freedome, how can a stranger that commeth to conquer and bring all these into his subiection, seruitude, and bondage, be perswaded that he will loue, obey, or carry any loyalty or faithfulnesse towards him, as is aforesayd. How such haue bene dealt withall by them, with whom they haue ioyned against their Prince and countrey, how faire soeuer they haue promised, appeareth in part afore, and more ensueth.

Of the lewd practises and treacheries of certaine Nobles and others against their Prince and country, and what haue bin the rewards of such traitors, by them, who made vse of their treasons: and how dangerous the controuersie in religion is to a common wealth.

CHAP. 10.

Holinsh. 268. Willia Duke of Normãdy.

WHen William Duke of Normandie attempted to inuade this land, there were certaine Noblemen of England, which were aiding & assisting to him in this action, to whom he made many faire and large promises, vntil he had wonne the Crowne, and then he forgot and nothing regarded them: and they which thought themselues sure to be made for euer by bringing in this stranger into this realme, did see themselues vnderfot, and to be dispised & mocked on all sides. Againe, when the variance was in England betwixt king Iohn and some of his Barons, and that the king did put them often to the worst, they did write to the king of Fraunce Philip, praying aide of him, and requiring him to send Lewes his sonne with men of warre into England, to assist the against their king, promising that they would accept him for their king, and do him homage: whereupon the French king sent his sonne Lewes with a great company into England, to whom the Barons did homage, and the said Lewes take an

Ibid. 197.

Ibid. 600. Lewes the Frech kings sonne came into England when ciuill warres were there.

oath

oath also to maintaine and perfourme the old lawes & customs of the realme, and to restore to euerie man his rightfull heritage and lands: requiring the Barons to continue faithfull vnto him: and he vsed them so curteously, and gaue them so many faire words, and made them such large promises, that they beléeued him assuredly, but they remembred not that Lewes loked for a kingdome. And what will not manie do, if they may thereby be sure, or in hope to get a Crowne, as one writeth:

Adquid non adagis regnandi dira cupido?

They remēbred not, that the Fowlers whistle soundeth sweetly, when he deceiueth the bird most cunningly, according to the saying:

Fistula dulce canit volucrem dum decipit auceps. Cato. lib. 1.

Neither, that faire words make fooles faine: and that vnder the greene grasse often lurketh the suttle serpent: nor that in the fairest floure a man may soonest find a canker: *Nulla sunt occultiores insidiæ, quàm quæ latent in simulatione officij, aut in aliquo necessitudinis nomine.* Tully *de amicitia* saith: *Aperiè enim adulantem nemo non vidit nisi qui admodum est excors, callidus ille & occultus ne se insinuet studiosè cauendum est.* Poemata Ciceronis, 249. fol. 161.

They had also forgotten the counsell which Vicount de Melloir a Frenchman gaue to certaine of them in his sickneſſe at London, which was as followeth: I lament (saith he) for your destruction and desolation at hand, because you are ignorant of the perils hanging ouer your heads: for this vnderstand, that Lewes, and with him sirteene Earles and Barons of Fraunce haue secretly sworne and vowed, that if fortune should fauour him so much as to conquer this realme of England, and to be crowned king, to kill, banish, and consume all those of the English Nobilitie, which now do serue vnder him, & persecute their owne king as traitors and rebels: and furthermore, to dispossesse all their linage of such inheritance as they now hold in England. And because (saith he) you shall not haue Holinsh. 603 Booke of Martyrs fol. 214.

The oth of Lewes the French kings sonne with other his Earles & Barons.

doubt hereof, I which lie here at the point of death, do now affirme vnto you, and take it on the perill of my soule, that I am one of those fiftéene, that haue sworne to performe these things, and therefore I aduise you to prouide for your owne saleties and also of your realme, which you now destroy, and that you kéepe this thing secret, which I haue vttered vnto you. After this he shortly died, but the curteous offer of Lewes to the Barons (as is aboue remembred) so lulled thē on slēpe, as it were, that they regarded not this good aduise: for after this, diuerse of those which before had taken part with king Iohn, as William Earle Warren, William Earle of Arundell, William Earle of Salisburie, William Marshall the yonger, and diuerse other, supposing verily, that the said Lewes should now attaine the kingdome, reuolted to Lewes: but after that Lewes was setled, and had gotten the tower of London, & diuerse other holds, Castles & defencible places of this realme into his hands, and thought himselfe in maner sure of ỳ kingdome: then the Frenchmen began to shew their inward disposition and hatred towards the Englishmen, and forgetting all former promises (such is the nature of strangers whē they are become Lords of their desire) they did manie excessiue outrages, in spoiling & robbing the people of that country without pitie or mercie, and bare little good will towards the Englishmen, as it appeareth sundry wayes: and first of al', in that they had them in maner in no regard or estimation, but rather sought by all meanes to spoyle and kéepe them vnder, not suffering them to beare any rule, nor putting them in trust with the custodie of such places as they had brought them in possession of. Secondly, they called them not to counsell so oft as at the first they vsed to do, neither did they proceede by their directions in their businesse, as before they were accustomed: and thirdly, in all their conuersation, neither Lewes nor his Frenchmen vsed them so familiarly as at the first comming they did, but shewed more loftie countenance towards them, whereby they greatly encreased the indignation of the English

Holinsh. 601.

Note here what followed by trusting of faire words.

Booke of Martyrs. fol. 257.

glish Lords against them who might euill abide to be so ouer-ruled. To conclude, where great promises were made at their entring into the land, they were slow enough in performing the same: so as the expectation of the English Barons was made quite voyd, for they perceiued daily, that they were despised and scoffed at for their disloyalty shewed towards their owne naturall Prince, hearing now and then nips & taunts openly by the Frenchmen, saying, that as they had shewed themselues false and vntrustie to their owne lawfull king, so they would not continue anie long time true to a stranger. Hereupon the Barons better considering the words of the said Vicount of Melloir, and withall the great daunger that the realme was brought in by their dissention and opposition against their soueraigne Lord, and the litle account the Frenchmen made of them, gaue them iust occasion to take a better course, and so they reuolted to king Henrie their naturall Liege Lord (for king Iohn shortly after the comming of Lewes into England departed this life) and they ioyned with the king in battell against Lewes, where he had a great ouerthrow: whereupon he and all his companie departed into Fraunce, and king Henrie possessed the Crowne after that in quiet. Holinsh. 602. Note. Booke of Martyrs. 247.

Cæsar was wont to say of such as were false to their Prince and countrey, that he loued Traitors to serue his turne, but abhorred them as monstrous to the common wealth. Cæsar.

It is written of Alexander the Great, who had conquered many countreys, that he did long time seeke many wayes to winne a certaine countrey pertaining to Darius king of Persia, and perceiuing that it was inuincible, he dealt with a noble man that had the charge thereof, vnder the king for a great summe of money to yeeld that countrey to his possession, and so did Alexander giue good countenance in his Court to this noble man a good space, and in the end entring into a deepe consideration of the matter, and meaning thereby to make an example to such as he might commit Alexander.

truſt vnto, to beware of ſuch treaſonable practiſes, he ſuddenly commaunded execution to be done of this noble man, who hearing thereof, and litle deſeruing the ſame as he thought, deſired to come to Alexanders preſence (which was graunted) beſought him to know the cauſe of this ſudden execution: who ſayd thou haſt bene falſe to thine own Prince, how can I then truſt thee, or hope thou wilt deale truely with me or be my true ſubiect if I ſhould credit thee with the like: and ſo he was executed. Philip king of Macedon did greatly blame his ſonne Alexãder in an Epiſtle which he did write to him ſaying, what occaſion or conſideration hath brought thee into this hope, that thou ſhouldeſt thinke that they wilbe and continue true and faithfull vnto thee whom thou haſt corrupted with money?

Tullie lib. 2. officiorum. Alexander.

I reade of one Chriſtopher Paris, that had ỹ charge of a Caſtle in Ireland, to the vſe of his Lord Thomas Fitzgerauld, and being dealt withall by the king of England his Lieutenant there, to yeld to him to the vſe of the king the ſayd Caſtle, for a certaine ſumme of money agreed in the end ſo to do, and deliuered vp the hold accordingly, and receiued his money. After the Lieutenant conſidering the vnkindneſſe of this man to his Lord, which had put him in truſt with the ſafe keeping of his Caſtle, and to whom he was deeply beholden, meaning to make an exãple of ſuch treacherie, cauſed this Captaine preſently to be executed, declaring thereby though for the time he imbraced the benefite of his treaſõs, yet after he could not digeſt the vnfaithfull dealing of this traitor to his Maiſter, that had truſted him with a place of ſuch great credence and defence. Chriſtian van de Veque betrayed for a great penſion the the Caſtle of S. Iohn, being one of the moſt importãt fortreſſes of Portugall, to king Philip, who in the end was rewarded with ſuch as a traitor deſerueth: for being a while entertained with hope, was at laſt baniſhed to ỹ wars of Affrica forten yeares. The like wage in maner receiued all his fellowes, which betrayed the king of Portugall their lawfull king, by deliuerie of ſuch places as they had in gouernement, or by doing the king of Spaine any other ſeruice to the preiudice of Don Anthonio

Holinſh. 98. Chriſtopher Paris. Iriſh Chron.

Chriſtiã van de Veque.

thonio king of Portugall.

Haue we not seene ẏ vnnaturall practises of Shelley, Charles Paget, and others, with the Spaniards to inuade our countrey, and to haue ouerthrowne this happy state and gouernement thereof? looke into a litle treatise published 1585, where it is set downe at large. The Prophet Esay speaketh of one Sobna whom the king Hesekiah had greatly aduaunced, who outwardly shewed that he would liue and dye with him, but he had a false hart to his Prince, and more fauoured the Assirians, the kings enemies, who sought to inuade his ccuntrey, but he was caried captiue into a forreine countrey farre off according to Gods ordinance, and there dyed in confusion. Such as are traitors to their owne countrey, may be well compared to the viper, whose nature and propertie is, as Pliny writeth, that when by course of time he is to come forth of the belly of his damme, he eateth a hole through the same, by meanes whereof she dyeth, and so is he the cause and the destruction of her that did breed, nourish and preserue him. It is a commõ saying: He is an euill bird that defileth his owne neast: and so is he a monster and no man, that conspireth or intendeth any perill or daunger to his natiue country. Who that desireth to know what hath bene the end of traitors and false conspirators against their Prince and countrey in old time, may reade M. Renegers booke, wherein they are disclosed at large.

Esay.22. Sobna.

Rhetorik. Wilso.fo.64. Plinie.

Reneger.

As ciuill warres, and dissentions are perillous to all states, so are all occasions to be preuented which may breed the same, amongst which there is no one thing ẏ sooner ingẽdreth such discord, then contention for religion, which carieth away men with such vehement passions, that they will fight for the same, more willingly, then for their wiues or children, lands or goods, in respect of it, they regard nothing: through the diuersitie thereof, the father is against the son, and the son against the father, they which are neareſt of kinne loose their naturall loue, they which are of ẏ same country and linage, persecute one another as mortal enemies, & sundry nations abhorre one another for ẏ same cause. To raise seditiõ & tumults in

Ciuill wars.

Contention for religion breedeth oftentimes ciuil dissentiõ.

French Academie.ca.63

Bodinus.li.4. fo.486. a Citie, nothing is more daungerous (saith Bodinus) then to be diuided in opiniõ, whether it be in matters of state, or of lawes and customes, or for religion, therefore the causes whereof such mischiefes may ensue, by all pollicies in the beginning are to be looked vnto. He is not counted a good Phisition onely that cureth the disease, but that preserueth health, and preuenteth sicknesse to come. A small sparke raiseth great flames of fire, as the saying is:

Nota. *Concitat ingentes flammas scintilla minuta.*

In the beginning a fire with litle water may be suppressed, which if it increase to great flames, without much ado will not be quenched, as the Poet Ouid verie well saith:

Ouid.

Ignis ab exigua nascens extinguitur vnda,
Sed postquam creuit, volitantq; ad sydera flamma,
Vix putei fontes, fluuij succurrere possunt.

De arte amandi. And the same Poet writeth also,

Principijs obstat, serò medicina paratur,
Cùm mala per longas conualuêre moras.

Withstãd the beginning, for the medicine is too late prouiuided, when the disease by ouerlong tarying is increased. A-

Not meet to argue against religion setled by authority. fore religion is established, to argue of religiõ, to try the truth is allowable, but when it is set downe by common authoritie, it is not after to be disputed vpon or brought in question, as Bodinus affirmeth: for there is nothing so firme or stable, which by force of argument can not be peruerted: and to that effect Tullie writeth: *Nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, nihil tam horridum aut incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, & tãquam excolatur.* And Plutarke affirmeth: *Quod extat Licurgi lex antiquissima, quam Florentini (disputatores omnium acutissimi) in populari statu inferunt, nec scilicet de legibus semel receptis ac probatis disserere liceret, intelligit leges disputatas in dubium reuocari, dubitationem verò iniusticia opinionem afferre, ex quo legum ac magistratuum contemptum & reip. interitum sequi necesse est. Quod si Philosophi & Mathematici suarum disciplinarum principia in dubitationem reuocari non patiuntur, qua demẽ-*

Bodinus li.4. fo.481. Paradox.fo.1 Plutarke.5. Bodinus li.4. fo.48.

tia

tia eſt de religione non modo priuatim, ſed etiam publicè diſputare velle? There is an ancient law (ſaith he) amongſt the Ligurians, which the Florentines (moſt quicke in diſputation) did commaund to be holden, that of lawes once receiued and allowed to diſpute, it ſhould not be lawfull; for to call in queſtiõ lawes afore determined vpon, doth bring in doubt the thing afore agréed vnto, as though it were not right and iuſt, whereupon contempt of the lawes and gouernement, and the ouerthrow of the common wealth doth conſequently enſue. If the Philoſophers & Mathematikes will not ſuffer the grounds of their learning to be brought in queſtion, what madneſſe is it then priuately or publikely to diſpute of religion once ſet downe and allowed? Doctour Smith in his booke de Repub. Angl. ſaith, Certaine it is that it is alwayes a doubtfull and hazardous matter to meddle with changing of lawes, and gouernement, or to diſobey the orders of rule and gouernement, which a man doth finde already eſtabliſhed. Fo. 5.

Bodinus ſheweth, that the people of the Eaſt and of Affrica, and the kings of Spaine moſt ſtraightly did prohibite the ſame, when great contention was amongſt the Muſcouites for religion: the king deliuered to the Biſhop, and certaine men called (Curiones) a booke, wherein was ſet downe what he would haue taught touching diuine matters, to be preached & taught to the people, and commaunded that none vpon paine of death ſhould adde or withdraw from it. The Princes of Germanie by mutuall agreemẽt, after long ciuill battels amongſt them for religion, ordained that the religion of Rome and Saxonie ſhould be ſuffered, and that none ſhould diſpute of religion vpon paine of death, which the Gouernours of Germanie, & eſpecially of Auguſta did execute, whereby all Germany was quieted. If then to diſpute of religiõ once allowed by authoritie, or to encounter the ſame, it be ſo dangerous to moue ſedition & ciuill diſcord, was it not high time (thinke you) to ſuppreſſe Martin Mar-prelate, who by ſeuerall writings did not let to affirme, ý we haue no Church, no Biſhop, no Miniſters nor Sacraments, and therefore that all which loue Ieſus Bodinus li. 4. fo. 482.

Ibid. fol. 482. None to diſpute of religion ſetled vpon paine of death. Martin Mar-prelate.

Christ, with all speed ought to separate themselues from our Congregation, affirming that our assemblies are prophane, wicked, and Antichristian? Could there be a greater dishonour offered to her Maiestie, and to the state of the learned Clergie, yea to the whole Parliament, whereby the religion now professed, is established?

Was it not time to look vpon such as denied publike Baptisme, if it be not done by a Preacher, and bring in question what is become of them which were not so baptized, as though they should not be saued?

Was it not high time to looke about, when some of them durst vtter, that if reformation were not had with speed, of such things as they disliked, that the subiects ought not to tarie anie longer, but to do it themselues, and moreouer durst say, that he and his fellowes are forced in conscience to speake for this new order, and to vse it, and that there is manie a thousand which desire that which he doth: and that great troubles will come, if it be not prouided for?

Was it not time to looke to such, as by these means distracted the minds of her Maiesties subiects, in drawing them into factions, and encouraging the number of malecontents and mislikers of the state, which make no account of religion, but to make their cõmoditie, though it be with the spoile of their owne countrie, if opportunitie serued, in pulling away the good and faithfull hearts of many subiects from her Maiestie, because she maintaineth the state of the Church gouernment which they mislike, and which is protested by them to be prophane and Antichristian?

Was it not time to looke to those sorts of mẽ ỹ publish such libels, and such seditious bookes, tending to such dishonor of this state & gouernment as the like neuer was offred in any age?

Was it not time to looke to such as haue attempted these things with such impudent and desperate boldnesse, as if they thought there were neither Prince, law, ruler, nor magistrate that durst controll or seeke to represse them?

Was it not time to looke to such as haue vttered such bold spee-

speeches against our setled state & law, & the loose boldnesse of mind towards the superiors is ioyned with contempt, & contemptuous boldnesse is the verie roote and spring of discord, dissention, vprores, ciuill warres, and all desperate attempts, that may breede trouble or danger to the state; yea, and if they might be hardened with some continuance of time and hope of impunity, & some multitude of assistāts gathering to thē, what hereof might follow, I leaue to ẏ graue iudgement of those, to whom it appertaineth. All which matters aforesaid, with manie other of like sort, concerning Martin Marprelate, are grauely answered by the the reuerēd Father in God the Bishop of Winchester. The mischiefes which might haue ensued by this seditious sect, was so greatly disliked by her Maiestie & her Counsell, that her Highnesse did publish her Proclamatiō with the aduise of her honorable Counsel, in the one and thirtith yeare of her raigne to the effect, as followeth: B. of Winchester.

Her Maiestie considering how within few yeares certaine seditious & euill disposed persons towards her Maiestie, & the gouernmēt established for causes Ecclesiastical within her Highnesse dominions, had deuised, writtē, printed, or caused seditiously & secretly to be published & dispersed, sundrie schismaticall & seditious bookes, defamatorie libels, and other fantasticall writings amongst her Maiesties subiects, containing in them verie erronious doctrine, and other matters notoriously vntrue, slanderous to the state, and against the godly information of religion and gouernment Ecclesiasticall established by law, and so long quietly continued: and also against the persons of the Bishops, and other placed in authoritie Ecclesiasticall vnder her Highnesse, by her authoritie, in rayling sort beyond all good humanitie: all which bookes, libels, & writings tend by their scope, to perswade and bring in a monstrous and apparant daungerous innouation within her Maiesties domions and countries, of all maner Ecclesiasticall gouernment now in vse, and to the abridgement, or rather to the ouerthrow of her Highnesse lawfull prerogatiue, allowed by Gods lawes, and established by the lawes of this realme, and consequently to reuerse, dissolue, and set at libertie the pre- Proclamatiō 31. Eliz.

ſent gouernment of the Church, and to make a dangerous change of the forme of doctrine, and vſe of diuine ſeruice of God, and the miniſtration of the Sacraments now alſo in vſe, with a raſh and malicious purpoſe alſo to diſſolue the ſtate of the Prelacie, being one of the three ancient eſtates of this realme vnder her Highneſſe: whereof her Maieſtie mindeth to haue ſuch reuerend regard, as to their places in the Church and common-wealth appertaineth: all which ſayd ſeditious practiſes doe directly tend to the manifeſt wilfull breach of a great number of good lawes and Statutes of this Realme, inconueniences nothing at all regarded by ſuch innouations.

In conſideration whereof, her Highneſſe graciouſly minding to prouide for good and ſpeedy remedy to withſtand ſuch notable, dangerous and vngodly attempts, and for that purpoſe to haue ſuch enormous malefactors diſcouered, and condignly puniſhed, doth ſignifie by the ſame proclamation her Highneſſe diſliking, and indignation of ſuch dangerous and wicked enterpriſes, and for that purpoſe doth thereby will and ſtraightly charge and command, that all perſons whatſoeuer, within any her Maieſties Realmes and dominions, who then had, or then after ſhould haue any of the ſayd ſeditious bookes, pamphlets, libels, or writings, or any of the like nature already publiſhed, or then after to be publiſhed in his or their cuſtody, contayning ſuch matters as aboue are mentioned againſt the preſent order and gouernement of the Church of England, or the lawfull miniſters thereof, or againſt the rites and ceremonies vſed in the Church, and allowed by the lawes of this Realme, that they and euery of them ſhould preſently after with conuenient ſpeede bring in, and deliuer vp the ſame vnto the Ordinary of the Dioceſſe, or of the place, where they inhabite, to the intent they might be vtterly defaced by the ſayd Ordinary, or otherwiſe vſed by them. And that from thenceforth no perſon or perſons whatſoeuer, ſhould be ſo hardy as to write, contriue, print, or cauſe to be publiſhed or diſtributed, or to keepe any of the ſame, or any other bookes, libels, or writings of the like nature and qualitie, contrarie to the true meaning, and intent of her Maieſties ſayd proclamation: and likewiſe, that none after

after ſhould giue any inſtruction, direction, fauour, or aſſiſtance, to the contriuing, writing, printing, publiſhing, or diſperſing of the ſame, or ſuch like bookes, libels, or writings whatſoeuer, as they tendered her Maieſties good fauour, and would auoyd her Highneſſe diſpleaſure, and as they would anſwere for the contrarie at their vttermoſt perils; and vpon ſuch further paines and penalties, as by the law any way might be inflicted vppon the offenders in any of theſe behalfes, as perſons maintaining ſuch ſeditious actions, which her Maieſtie affirmeth by that proclamation ſhe mindeth to haue ſeuerely executed. And if any perſon had knowledge of the authors, writers, printers, or diſperſers thereof, that they ſhould within one moneth after the publication of the ſayd proclamation, diſcouer the ſame to the Ordinary of the place, where he had ſuch knowledge, or to any of her Maieſties priuie Councell, as by the ſame proclamation plainly appeareth.

After that Martin Marprelate **and his fellowes were reſtrained of ſetting foorth their ſeditious bookes, they and ſuch like vſed to aſſemble themſelues in conuenticles, where they had exercises (as they termed them) of religion contrary to the law, whereupon a Statute was very neceſſarily made in the fiue and thirteth yeare of her Maieſties raigne to the effect following.** 35. El. cap. 1.

If any aboue ſixteene yeares of age, ſhall obſtinately refuſe to come to ſome vſuall place of Common prayer, to heare diuine Seruice, eſtabliſhed by the Queenes Maieſties lawes by the ſpace of one moneth without lawfull cauſe, or ſhall by printing, writing, or expreſſe words, aduiſedly and purpoſely practiſe, or go about to moue or perſwade any within her Maieſties dominions, to denie, withſtand, and impugne her Highneſſe authority in cauſes eccleſiaſticall vnited to the Crowne, or to that end or purpoſe ſhall aduiſedly and malicioufly moue or perſwade any whatſoeuer, to forbeare or abſtaine from comming to Church, to heare diuine Seruice, and receiue the communion according to her lawes, or to come to, or be preſent at any vnlawfull aſſemblies, conuenticles, or meetings vnder colour, or pretence of any

exerciſe of religion, contrary to the Statutes of this Realme, as afore is ſayd, euery perſon thereof conuicted ſhall be impriſoned without bayle or maynpriſe, vntill they ſhall confirme themſelues to come to Church, and heare diuine Seruice, according to her Highneſſe lawes, and make ſuch open ſubmiſſion and declaration of their conformity, as is there ſet downe. If the offender aforeſayd being thereof conuicted, ſhall not within three moneths conforme himſelfe in comming to Church, and making ſubmiſſion and confeſſion, being required by the Biſhop of the Dioceſſe, or a Iuſtice of peace of the Shyre, where the perſon ſhall be, or be the Miniſter of the Pariſh, the offender there ſo warned or required by a Iuſtice of peace, where the offender ſhall be, ſhall abiure the Realme by his oath afore the Iuſtice of peace, at the quarter Seſſions or Aſſiſes, as was vſed by the Common law in caſe of fellony. If he refuſe to abiure, or ſhall not go, or returne without her Maieſties licence, it is fellony, and he ſhal looſe his cleargie. If any offender aforeſayd, afore they ſhould abiure, come to Church on ſome Sunday or Holy day, and then, and there, heare diuine Seruice, and make open ſubmiſſion and declaration of his conformitie to the lawes, he ſhould be diſcharged of all penalties and puniſhments appointed by this Satute.

And alſo if any after ſuch ſubmiſſion refuſe or forbeare to come to Church, or come to ſuch conuenticles as aforeſayd, he ſhall looſe the benefit of this Act, and be, and ſtand in ſuch caſe as though no ſuch ſubmiſſion had bene had, ne made.

Likewiſe if any keepe in his houſe, or otherwiſe relieue any that ſhall obſtinately refuſe to come to Church, and ſhall forbeare to come to Church by a moneth together, euery perſon ſo doing, after notice to him giuen by the Ordinary, Iuſtice of Aſſiſe, Iuſtice of peace, Curate of the pariſh, or Church-warden, ſhall forfeit ten pounds for euery moneth that he doth retaine or relieue any ſuch perſon.

The Statute extendeth not to mens wiues, children, father, mother, wards, ſiſters, not hauing houſes of Popiſh recuſants

cuſants or feeme couerts ſhall not be compelled to abiure. The perſons that ſhall abiure, or refuſe to abiure, *vt ſupra*, ſhall forfeit their goods and chattels, and all his lands during his life.

This act was made to continue to the end of the next ſeſſion of Parliament, and now is continued in the Parliament holden in the fortieth yeare of her Maieſties Raigne.

THE FORME OF ſubmiſſion.

I A. B. do humbly confeſſe and acknowledge, that I haue grieuouſly offended God, in contemning her Maieſties godly and lawfull gouernment and authority, by abſenting my ſelfe from Church, and from hearing diuine Seruice, contrary to the godly Lawes and Statutes of this Realme, and in vſing, and frequenting diſordered, and vnlawfull conuenticles and aſſemblies, vnder pretence and colour of exerciſe of Religion, and I am hartily ſory for the ſame, and do acknowledge and teſtifie in my conſcience, that no other perſon hath, or ought to haue any power or authority ouer her Maieſtie, and I doe promiſe and proteſt without any diſſimulation, or any colour, or meanes of any diſpenſation, that from hencefoorth I will from time to time obey and performe her Maieſties Lawes and Statutes, in repayring to the Church, and hearing diuine Seruice, and will euer hereafter do mine vttermoſt indeuor to maintaine and defend the ſame. The ſubmiſſion.

¶ Of diuerse and sundry victories obtayned in former time by the English nation, both by sea and land, against their forreyne enemies, to the great encouragement of the posterity, to maintaine the honor gotten by their progenitors.

CHAP. 11.

The last cause of incouragement.

And now as in the last part of this encouragement, what notable victories hath our nation obtayned against the French and Scots, aswell in their owne territories and countries, as when they haue inuaded this Realme, and how most graciously Almightie God hath alwayes assisted vs in our rightfull causes against our enemies, when they haue greatly often exceded vs in number, although they were and be right valiant Princes & mighty people in armes, to all which haue trauelled in our Chronicles that is euident, whereby the inuincible courages and valour of our nation in martiall acts hath appeared, which ought exceedingly to incourage vs in this seruice of defence, for that we are descended of them, and not to doubt or dispayre any whit (if we be true amongst our selues) though the force of our enemies be great, and their number exceede vs farre, for God neuer fayleth them which put their trust in him and walke in his wayes, as by diuerse examples out of the Scriptures of God afore remembred appeareth most euidently.

Did not the English fleete, in the yeare of our Lord 1350, which was in the foure and twentieth yeare of Edward the third, meete with the Spaniards comming out of Flaunders laden with Marchandize, and slue a great number, and drowned also many of them, and tooke fiue and twentie of their ships vpon the coast of Sussex? Did not the great army of the king of Spaine at the siege of Barke, when it was bruted that the Earle of Leycester her Maiesties Lieutenant generall with the English forces came to relieue the towne and yet they

Holinsh. 946.

they retired without so doing? & did not they come to remoue the siege which we made against Dusborow, and the great Sconce of Sutfen, where that most renowmed Knight S. Philip Sidney was slaine, neither could they haue euer won those things againe from vs, had not treason more preuailed then force and valiant courage.

Haue not we seene a few yeares sithens, the mighty preparation by sea of the king of Spaine and his Allies, appointed with such number of huge ships, souldiers, armour, weapon, shot, powder, and other things incident to the warres sent to conquer our countrey, as the like was neuer seene on ẏ seas, in so much that they called the same the inuincible nauy? they trusted in their forces, but yet God confounded their purpose and deuises, for did not we with a few ships and furniture of men and munition (litle in respect of theirs) send some of their mightiest vessels to the bottome of the Sea with great numbers of their men in them? Did not we with our shot and artillerie slay many of them? Did not we chase diuerse of them into Irish coastes, where about xvij. of their greatest ships perished, so that Lucans verse, which in those dayes he did write to the glory of our nation, against the Romaines, may be verified in this seruice. Lucan.

Territa quæsitis ostendunt terga Britannis.

And were not numbers of their souldiers which entred into Ireland with the sword destroyed? Did not we also in the Low countries keepe diuerse other of their ships in their hauen, so as they could not come foorth into the seas to ioyne with the rest of the Spanish Nauy? This was done without hand-fight, and is to be taken as the only worke of God, and to him therefore we ought to yeeld our most humble thankes, and say with ẏ Prophet Dauid: *A Domino factum est istud, & est mirabile*: This is the Lord his doing, and is maruellous in our sight: and therfore. *Non nobis Domine, non nobis, sed nomini tuo da gloriam*: Not vnto vs Lord, not vnto vs, but to thy name be all glory and thankes. And we may further say, as the Pro- Spaniards slaine in Ireland.

phet *Dauid* sayth: If the Lord himselfe had not bene on our side (now may Israell say) if the Lord himselfe had not bin on our side, when men rose vp against vs, they had swallowed vs vp quicke: when they were so wrathfully displeased at vs, yea the waters had drowned vs, and the streame had gone ouer our soules. The deepe waters of the proud had gone ouer our soules: But praysed be the Lord, which hath not giuen vs ouer for a pray vnto their teeth, our soule is escaped, euen as a bird out of the snare of the fowler: the snare is broken and we are deliuered. Our helpe standeth in the name of the Lord, which hath made both heauen and earth. Neither did they (though they were (as the repoꝛt went) thirtie thousand strong) at that time land a man.

Landing in Spaine.

And did not the noble Earle of Essex, Sir Iohn Norris, and Sir Frauncis Drake the next yeare following with a little Nauy, containing not aboue eleuen thousand men land in Spaine, burned their ships, and put their people to the swoꝛde, and their townes to the fire, and so coasted thence along into Portugall, and there landing, marched vp into the countrey, euen to the gates of Lisbone, with drums sounding, and with Ensignes displayed, from whence they returned vnfought withall by any of his foꝛces, either by sea oꝛ land?

Portugall.

The Duke of Lancasters voyage into Spaine. Stow. 1390. 14 R. 2.

Did not the Duke of Lancaster with a companie of souldiers saile into Spaine, to claime the realme of Castile, foꝛ that he had maried the eldest daughter of Peter king of Spaine, that was expelled by Henrie his bastard bꝛother? he conquered the Countrie of Gallicia against Don Iohn sonne of the said Henrie. And some doings we haue had at the Indies, where our courragious English Captaines and souldiers conquered manie Cities and townes. How valiantly did they likewise behaue themselues at S. Domingo, Carthagena, Cales, and in manie other places, where the Englishmen were few in number, and the enemies infinite, and in their owne countrie, whose valiant actions there, haue deserued such fame, as length of time shall neuer take away, foꝛ that the like

Gallicia.

Indies.

hath

hath neuer bene perfoꝛmed, oꝛ read of in any age beſoꝛe our dayes.

In the yeare of our Lord God 1365, and in the 39 yeare of Edward ỳ third, was not Peter king of Caſtile, chaſed out of his realme by his baſtard bꝛother Henrie? by reaſon wheꝛof, ỳ ſaid Peter was conſtrained to flie, and came to Burdeaux to ſue foꝛ ayde at the hands of the Pꝛince of Wales, the ſaid king Edward his ſonne, who thereof aduertiſed his father, by aduiſe from whom, the ſaid Pꝛince determined to bꝛing home the ſaid king Peter, and to reſtoꝛe him againe to his kingdom by foꝛce of armes, maugre his enemies. The Pꝛince indeed was verie deſirous to take this enterpꝛiſe vpon him, both of a certaine pitifull affection, mouing him to relieue this miſerable ſtate of king Peter, and alſo of an ardent deſire, which he had to purchaſe a glorious fame through martial deeds & noble acts of chiualrie. Therefoꝛe hauing this occaſion to implop his time in ſuch exerciſes, and now commaunded thereto of his Father, he was exceeding glad in his mind, and with all the ſpeed that might be, made his pꝛouiſion both of a ſufficient armie of men of warre, and alſo of all other things neceſſarie foꝛ the furniture of ſuch an enterpꝛiſe, but firſt he toke good aſſurance of king Peter foꝛ the paiment of the ſouldiers wages. Thus when the Pꝛince had taken oꝛder foꝛ his iourny in each condition, as was thought behoofefull, he with the king of Spaine in his companie, paſſed foꝛth with an army of thirtie thouſand men.

Hol. 971.

The Prince of Wales his voyage into Spaine.

1367.

The Prince ſetteth foꝛward to Spaine.

Henrie king of Spaine hauing knowledge that the Pꝛince of Wales was thus comming againſt him, to reſtoꝛe his bꝛother king Peter to his foꝛmer degree, aſſembled of the French and of his owne people to the number of foureſcoꝛe & ſeuen thouſand, oꝛ there about, of men of warre: wheꝛof ſeuen thouſand were hoꝛſemen. King Henrie ſent to the Pꝛince an Herald of armes with a letter, requiring to know of him, foꝛ what cauſe he moued warre againſt him, ſith he had neuer offered him any ſuch occaſion. The Pꝛince diſpatched the Herald with an anſwer to the Letter, containing in effect, that foꝛ great con-

The king of Spaine ſendeth to the Prince.

siderations he had taken vpon him to aide the rightfull king of Spaine, chased out of his realme by violent wrong: and that if it might be, he would gladly make an agréemēt betwixt them, but so algates, that king Henry of necessitie must then forsake all the title of the kingdome of Spaine, which by no rightful meanes he could enioy: and therfore if he refused thus to do, he was for his part resolued how to procéed. The Herald departed with this answer, and came therewith to king Henrie, and delinered it vnto him, as then lodged with his puissant armie at Nouarret, which he liked not: whereupon both parties prepared themselues to battell, and ioyned. The battell was eagerly fought, & the victorie fell to the Prince. There were slaine of men of armes fiue hundred and thrée score, and of Commons about seuē thousand and fiue hundred of the kings part, and of the English part there was slaine of men of account, but verie few, viz. foure knights, two Gascoynes, one Almaine, and the fourth an Englishman, and of other meane Souldiers not past foure hundred, as Froissard saith, but other affirme that there was slaine of the Princes part about sixtéene hundred, which shold séeme to be more like a truth, if the battel were fought so sore & fiercely, as Froissard himselfe doth make report.

The number slaine at this battell at Nouarret.

Froissard.

This battell was fought vpon a Saturday, the third of Aprill, in the yeare of our Lord 1367. There was taken prisoners of the kings part to the number of two thousand, and amongst them the Earle of Dene, Sir Berthram de Cleaquine, the Marshall Dandrehen or Dandenhien, and many other men of great account. After the battell King Peter went to Burgis, and was receiued into the Citie, and shortly the Prince came thither, and there held his Easter with king Peter, and taried there aboue thrée wéeks: in the meane time they of Austergus, Toledo, Lisbon, Cordeua, Gallice, Ciuill, & of all other places of the kingdome of Spaine came in & did homage to King Peter, promising him to be true to him euer after: for they saw that resistance would not auaile, so long as the Prince should be in the Countrie.

Caxton.

Froissard.

I note by this discourse, the mightie courage of this noble Prince, that durst enterprise to displace a king of his royall seat in his owne kingdome, being there a meere stranger, and to encounter him in so great an action, having not above thirtie thousand in his Campe, the king being about fourescore & fire thousand strong, whereof above seuen thousand were horsmen, and in his owne countrey, where he might be furnished to supply his want. Note

And here I may not omit to speake of the notable and valiant seruice performed by the said noble Earle of Essex, and ỳ right noble Charles Haward, now Earle of Nottingham, high Admirall of England, and diuerse other Lords, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen at Cales in Spaine in the thirtie eight yere of her Maiesties raigne, where they found fiue Gallions of the king of Spaines, that is to say, the Philip, being Admirall, the S. Matthew, the S. Andrew, the S. Thomas, the S. Iames, three Leuantices, two great ships of Noua Hispania, and diuerse gallies, and 20 marchant ships richly loden for the Indies, at which time the English had fight with the said Gallies about an houre, the next day the English men and the Spaniards incountred each the other valiantly, which conflict continued from seauen of the clocke in the morning till one in the after none, which was so sharpe, that some of the Spanish ships did runne vp the riuer further into the country to saue themselues. The said ships called S. Mathew and S. Andrew, were taken, and brought into England, the Philip, & another being Viceadmirall, ranne themselues on ground, and the English entred the Philip to haue had the spoile of her, which the Spaniards perceiuing did set on fire and went out, and the English men escaped the fire with danger: & some other of their ships were fired by vs: there the Generall landed about fire thousand men, and marched towards Cales citie, being led by the said noble Earle of Essex, giuen in the head of that troupe, whome certaine of the Spaniards met some on foote, and some on horsebacke, out of the citie about halfe a mile, but they did not tarie, but retired to

the towne. The said Earle of Essex pursued them resolutely and with such invincible courage vnto their walles, where they played vpon them with their ordinance and small shot a while, but in the end they entred by plaine force, with small losse of their men. The Earle of Essex was one of the first that entred with many voluntarie Gentlemen, and they which entred, were not aboue 1000 men which wanne the towne, but there was good ayde at hand. In the towne there were 500. horsemen, and a thousand footmen, besides a great number of other townesmen, and great store of munition, ordinance and victualles. The towne was strongly walled, having a castle strongly edified in the midst thereof, and so fortified and victualled, that it was thought impossible to haue bene wonne without cannon shot, and the houses were all of stone very strongly and defencibly builded, so as if they had stood to it, it had not bene possible with a far greater number to haue bene so sone surprised. We toke the spoyle of the Citie, being very rich in Jewels, Plate, Money, Cloth of gold, Silke, Sugars, Wine, Oyle, Rice, and other marchandise, which was esteemed with the losse of the said ships and goods in them, to be worth a huge sume of money. The said noble Earles of Essex and Nottingham knowing the lowenesse of soldiers, very honorably caused the Ladies and gentlewomen (wherof there were diuerse in that Citie) with the rest of the women and children, with 500 men to be safely conueyed out of the Citie, and a straite proclamation made, that none should offer to any of them any violence vpon paine of death, and shortly after they fired the towne, and toke the seas; and they brought also with them into England diuerse of the best sort of the Spaniards taken in the said Citie as prisoners to abide their ransome what the king will do being herewith moued. I know not, but no doubt her Maiestie will prouide to defend the worst, as good pollicie willeth. Salomon saith: *Beatus qui semper timet, hoc est, qui cautus & prouidens est, & ad omnia mala quæ possunt in illum incursare, depellenda paratissimus.*

How

How moſt graciouſly Almighty God hath dealt for her Maieſtie, to defend her & her kingdomes from forraine forces & invaſion, you may ſée, in ỹ in the beginning of winter about three yeares laſt paſt, when the king of Spaine had gathered together as great a number of Shippes as he could furniſh from all partes of his dominions, or could recouer by imbarking all other ſhippes of ſeruice, which came for trade into Spaine or Portugall, intending to haue invaded her Maieſties realme of England: and yet ſuch was the prouidence of God, contrary to his expectation & intẽtion (by haſtening of his enterpriſe in a time vnlooked for, to ſurpriſe ſome place in England or Ireland, before her Maieſty could haue had her owne force in readineſſe, ſhe ſtill prouiding to haue lined in peace, which ſhe profeſſeth both to her ſelf & all Chriſtẽdome: it pleaſed him (who frõ heauen with iuſtice beholdeth all mens purpoſes) ſodainly & moſt tragely to drowne & make vnſeruiceable diuerſe of his beſt ſhips of warre, being vnder ſaile, comming from Lisbone, and verie neare to the deſtined hauen of Ferroll, with deſtruction of no ſmal numbers of ſouldiers and mariners: among which manie of thoſe Iriſh rebels, which were entertained in Spaine to haue accompanied either that Nauy, or ſome part therof into Irelãd, were alſo caſt away: by which manifeſt act of Almightie God, ỹ Armie was ſo weakened, as the ſame could not put to the ſeas, according to his former purpoſe.

And here I proteſt, that I write not anie thing to diſgrace anie Prince or nation, againſt whom our nation hath ſo often preuailed, but that you may by the ſaid examples ſée, that God giueth the victorie where it pleaſeth him, although the ſaid other Princes be right couragious and valiant in armes.

That notwithstanding the difference of religiō, or anie other cause whatsoeuer, we ought all to ioyne together for the defence of our Prince and countrey against the enemie: with a repetition of certaine lawes, tending chiefly to the preseruation of her Maiesties person and the safetie and defence of the realme.

CHAP. 12.

Though we be deuided for religion yet we must ioyne a gainst the enemie.

And though we be deuided for religion (which God of his mercie bring to vnitie) yet I trust that we will wholly, faithfully, and as we are bound, and belongeth to good and loyall subiects, and naturall men to their countrey, ioyne together in this seruice of defence of our Prince and countrey against the enemie, following the good example of the Iewes, who although great dissention and ciuill discord was among themselues (as Iosephus writeth in his booke de bello Iudaico) yet when the enemie did inuade their countrie, they ioyned together, and valiantly defended themselues. So did the Romans, as Bodinus writeth, his words be these: *Cum enim aliquando in visceribus vrbis Romanæ patres cum plebe capitalibus odijs inter se contenderent, hostis in Capitolium inuasit, repentè ciues ad concordiam adducti, hostem repulerunt, rursus parta pace, cùm ciuiles discordias relapsas inuerentur, venientes, Romanos agros vastare cœperunt, repentè ciuilis motus conquieuit, vt hostes propulsarent*: That is, When the chiefe of the citie of Rome, with the common sort of the Citizens there, were at deadly hate, the enemie entred the Capitoll: wherupon sodainly the Citizens being reduced to concord, they did driue away the enemie, and by that meanes peace being obtained, when they againe fell into ciuill discord, the enemy that perceiuing, they destroyed the fields at Rome, whereupon the commotion ceased, that they might repulse the enemie. To that effect he writeth of the troubles of Spaine, thus: *Nec verò motus ciuiles Hispanorum aliter se e dare potuerunt, cum absente Carolo*

Lib. 6. cap. 10

Bodinus. 563

Ibidem. 563.

rolo quinto Imperatore, nouum creauissent regem Gallorum, exercitu in Cantabriam & Nauarram tunc irruente, quas regiones Gallioccupauerant, sed Hispani repentè conciliatis animis hostiles impetus represserunt, & amissa recuperarunt: That is, The ciuill warres and troubles in Spaine could not otherwise be appeased, when Charles the fift Emperour being absent, they made a new King, at which time an armie of the Frenchmen entred into Cantabrie and Nauarre, and possessed the same: but the Spaniards sodainely according within themselues, did expell them, and recouered againe those losses.

By these examples, the naturall affection which these men had (and euerie man ought to haue) to the preseruation and safetie of their countrie, doth euidently appeare. And whatsoeuer the cause be, that moueth ciuill warres, yet that ought not to worke such malice in them as the safetie and good of their countrie should thereby be endangered or neglected: wherby the saying of the Poet Ouid may appeare to be true:

Nescio qua natale solum dulcedine cunctos
Ducit, & immemores non sinit esse sui.

And because there are many good lawes ordained, as well in the time of our most gracious Soueraigne Ladie that now is, as also of her noble Progenitors, by the authority of their high Courts of Parliament, touching the securitie of her Highnesse person, and the safety and defence of the realme, which be necessarie at all times, but especially now in these dangerous dayes to be knowne, I haue thought good here to make mention of them, to the end men should not be ignorant thereof, although in truth the ignorance of the law doth not excuse, but of the deed, as the saying is, *Ignorantia legis non excusat, sed ignorantia facti*. And first touching her Maiesties person, it is ordained by a Statute made in the fiue and twentieth yeare of Edward the third (which some hold to be but a confirmation of the common law) that if anie compasse or imagine the death of her Maiestie (whom Almightie God of

Diuerse lawes meet to be set downe and knowne in these dangerous dayes.

German. fol. 52.

25. E. 3. cap. 2. Compasse or imagine the death of the Queene.

his great mercy vouchſafe to preſerue, and to graunt her life, with moſt proſperous health in high felicitie long to cõtinue, and to raigne ouer vs, to the ouerthrow of her enemies & confuſion of all traitors) this is high treaſon. Theſe words, compaſſe or imagine the death of the King or Quéene, are large words, for he that doth deuiſe how the Prince ſhall come to her death, by words or otherwiſe, & doth ſome act to explaine the ſame, as in aſſaying of harneſſe, ſending of letters or meſſage, or ſuch like, this is treaſon. And he that doth intend to depriue the Prince, in that is intended the Princes death and therefore it is treaſon. And the withholding of a Caſtle, Fortreſſe or ſuch like againſt the Prince, is a leauying of warre againſt her Maieſtie, and is treaſon. If a ſtranger (borne in the time of peace betwixt his Prince and the Quéenes Maieſtie) come into this realme, and take rebelliouſly anie of her Caſtles, and the ſame detaine againſt her, this is treaſon, and is in law as a leauying of warre againſt her. If any leauie warre againſt her Maieſtie within this realme, or be adherent vnto her enemies in this realme, giuing them aide and comfort in this realme or elſe where, and thereof be probably attainted of ouert déed, this is alſo treaſon. If one moue another to commit any treaſon, and the other aſſent that it ſhold be done, and it is committed indéed by the one of them: this is treaſon in thẽ both. It is treaſon by the cõmon law to kill him that is ſent on her Maieſties meſſage, or that goeth to ayd her in her warres. It is treaſon if any worke anie thing againſt her holl, or be aſſenting, counſelling, or conſenting to ẏ ſame. If any do know another to haue committed treaſon, though he be not conſenting to the ſame, yet if he do not reueale it to ſome that hath the law in gouernment, it is miſpriſion of treaſon. If anie ioyne the armes of England with his armes, this is treaſon, 38. Henrie the eight. I thinke this is meant, when it is without difference. Note that in caſes of treaſon, there are no acceſſaries, but all be traitors & principals. If a man leauy warre againſt the Prince and be ſlaine in the field, this is treaſon, without any attaynder by the anncient law of the realme,

Treaſon. B. 24. 1. Mariæ.

Withhold Caſtle. 14. El. cap. Dyer. 145. Treaſon. B. 24.

Leuie warre. 25. Edward. 3. cap. 2.

Adhere to her enemies.

Conſpire to commit treaſon. 2. Li. aſſ. 49.

Meſſenger. 21. Eliz. 3. 23. 45. E. 3. 25.

Ayde. Brytton. 114. lib. 1. Stamf. 1. Miſpriſion. Treaſon. B. 2.

Armes.

No acceſſ. in treaſon. Com. Plo. 262.

Slaine in field

Realme, for he was the cause that the course of law could not passe vpon him, & he shal lose his lands & goods in this case, & his blood is corrupted, & ẏ wife loseth her dower by ẏ cõmon law. Dower F. 106.

If a treason be committed by the Queenes subiect out of the realme, against the realme, it shall be tried in England in ẏ Kings bench, or where ẏ Prince shall please, 33. H. 8. cap. 23. 35. H. 8. cap. 2. see the case of Story afore Chap. 10. touching this. As touching the bringing into this realme of Buls, & practising to withdraw her Highnesse subiects from their naturall obedience (which is treason) see afore Chap. 10. If a man be adherent to ẏ kings enemies in Fraunce, his land shal be forfeit, & his adherence shall be tried where the land is, as it shal be of such as adherre to the kings enemies in Scotland. He that shall publish any prophecy vppon any mans armes, or things vsed in armes, to the intent to make any rebellion, insurrection, disturbance, or losse of life, shall forfeit ten pounds, and be imprisoned one yeare, and the second time (being convicted of the first offence) shall forfeit all his goods, and be imprisoned during his life, if any by erecting or setting vp of any figure by calculation, witchcraft, sorcery, or inchantment, or by calling of nativity, or by publishing of any prophecy to such intent, shall seeke to know or vnderstand, and shall publish the same abroad, how long her Maiestie shal liue, or who shall be King or Queene after her, it is felonie. 8 E. 3. Dier. 132. Treason out of the Realme. Dyer. 298. Buls. Obedience. Adherent to the enemies. Triall. F. 54. 5. R. 2. Prophecies. Rebellion. Figure. Witchcrafts. Nativity. Prophecies how long her Maiestie shall liue.

It is ordayned also by a Statute made in the thirteenth yeare of her Maiesties Raigne, that if any shall without the Realme or within, compasse, intend, or imagine the death or destruction, or any bodily harme, tending to the death, destruction, mayming, or wounding of the Queenes Maiesties person, or to depose or deprive her from the Crowne, or any her dominions, or to leavy warres against her within this Realme or without, or to move or stir any forreyners or straungers with force to invade this Realme, or any other dominions being vnder her obeisance, and the same shall maliciously, advisedly, and expressly, vtter or declare, by any printing, ciphering or saying, this is treason, as well 13. El. cap. 1. Compasse her Maiesties death. Leuy warre. Inuade this Realme. Dyer. 298. Vtter by words. Treason.

in the principall offender, as in their counſellers, procurers, ayders, and comforters, knowing the ſame offence to bee done, and committed in any place within this Realme, or without. And becauſe Caſtles, fortreſſes, and holds, are neceſſary things for the defence of the realme; it is ordayned by a Statute made in the fourteenth yeare of the Queenes Maieſties raigne, that if any either within this realme or elſe where, doe conſpire or deuiſe, to take or detayne, or to waſte or deſtroy, any of her Caſtles, Bulwarkes, or fortreſſes, or any part of them, hauing any munition or ordenance therein, or appointed to be garded for defence of this realme, and the ſame conſpiracies or deuiſes, ſhall aduiſedly by any expreſſe words, act or writing, vtter, or declare for any the malicious or rebellious intents aforeſayd, this is felony in euery ſuch offender, counſeller, comforter, and abbetter, knowing thereof, and ſhall looſe their cleargy & ſanctuary. And by that Statute it is further ordayned, that if any perſon ſhall with force malicioufly & rebelliouſly withhold from her Maieſtie any of her Caſtles or holds, or any of her ſhips, ordenance, artillery, or other of her munitions or fortifications of war, and do not giue vp the ſame to her Highneſſe, or to ſuch perſon as her Maieſtie ſhall appoint to receiue the ſame to her vſe, within fiue dayes next after ſuch offender ſhall be in her name commanded ſo to do by open proclamation vnder the great ſeale of England, to be made within any place or market towne, within the County, wherein any ſuch offence ſhall be committed, or ſhall wilfully, maliciouſly, or rebelliouſly burne or deſtroy, or cauſe to be burned or deſtroyed, any of her Maieſties ſhips, or ſhall barre, or cauſe to be barred, any hauen within any of her dominions, this is treaſon in euery ſuch offender and in their counſellers, and abbetters: this act is made to endure during the Queenes Maieſties life, that now is. And it is felony in any that hath the charge of armour, victuals, powder, ſhot, munition, or other abilliments of war, or victuals prouided for victualling of any ſouldiers, gunners, or mariners, or pyoners of the Queenes Maieſtie, that

14. El. cap.

Conſpire to take any of her Maieſties Caſtles, &c.

Withhold any Caſtle of her Maieſties.

Ships.

Proclamation.

Burne.

Ships. Hauen. Barre.

Imbeſill. Armour. Victuals.

that shall (to hinder her Maiesties seruice) willingly imbezell or conuey away the same, being to the value of xx. shillings at one or diuerse times, if he be within one yeare next after impeached for the same. 31. Eliz. Chap.

And for that her Maiestie must haue souldiers to serue her in warre, it is conuenient to set downe their duties. Also it is felony by a Statute made 18. Henry the first, in euery man that is mustered, and receiueth the kings wages, which departeth from his Captaine without licence of his Captaine, except it be for notorious sicknesse, or impediment by the visitation of God: and if any souldier, man at armes, or archer, mustered of record, and going with his Captaine beyond the sea, shall returne into England within the yearme, for which his Captaine hath retayned him, or leaue his Captaine there in the kings seruice, and aduenture of the warre, except hee hath reasonable cause shewed to his Captaine, and by him to the chiefe in the countrey hauing royall power, and thereupon shall haue licence of his Captaine, vnder his seale, and the cause of his licence, and who that so is mustered of record, and commeth away without letters testimoniall of his Captaine, as is sayd, within his yearme on this side the sea, that the kings ministers there, shall haue authority to arrest the, and them there keepe, vntill it be inquired: and if it may be found before the Iustice of peace, and proued that they haue so mustered of record, & departed from their Captaine without licence as aforesayd, that then they shall be punished as felons, as by that Statute plainly appeareth: and the sayd Statute is made to extend to souldiers and gunners, which serue on the sea, as appeareth by thirteenth Eliz.

If any person that shalbe comanded to come to the muster, doe willingly absent himselfe, hauing no excuse of sickenesse or other lawfull impediment, or at their apparance at such musters, doe not bring with them the best furniture of array and Armour, as he or they shall then haue for his or their owne person in a readinesse, shall for euery such default or offence haue imprisonment by the space often daies, without

31. Eliz. Souldiers.

18. Henry the sixt.

Licence.

Felony. Souldiers by sea. 13. Eliz.

Masters.

4 & 5. Pand M. 3.

Armour.

Imprisonment.

bayle or mainprise, by the cõmandement of such as shall haue authoritie to take the same musters, vnlesse the offenders do agree with the said Commissioners, or two of them to pay to the vse of the Queenes Maiestie for euery such offence forty shillings for a fine. And by the same acte it is further enacted, that if any being authorised to leauy, muster, or make anie men to serue in warre, or otherwise for the defence of this Realme, doe by any meanes take or cause to be taken any thing of any person that shalbe appointed, named, or mustered to serue in any such seruice, to release or discharge him of such seruice, he shall for such offence forfeit fiue times so much as he shall so receiue, exacte or take. There was a notable & necessary exãple made of one L. a Captaine & one C. a Scriuener, which L. by writing indẽted receiued of the Shiriffe of W. by order from her Maiesties Counsell, certaine soldiers to be by the said L. conducted to serue her Maiestie in the Ile of Wight, the said L. by confederacie with the said C. discharged diuerse of the said souldiers for money, and deuised betwixt them another writing, by colour whereof the said L. caused certaine Constables to bring afore the said L. certaine other to supplie the rome of the other before discharged, which was done accordingly: for which bad practise prouided euidently, the said L. and C. were fined seuerally at 500 markes, and adiudged also to stand on the pillorie at Westminster, and likewise at the Assises in the said County of W. By this practice the Queens Maiestie was disappointed of the souldiers which by her authoritie were prest, and so bound to serue, whose departure frõ her seruice without lawful licence, had bin felony by the law, where the other were not boũd to serue, neither had their departure without any licence bene felonie, because they were prest without her Highnesse authoritie. If anie Captaine, petty Captaine or other, hauing charge of men for seruice in warre, shall for gaine, take, discharge, or licence any of his souldiers, or man appointed to serue in the warres vnder his rule or order, to depart from the said seruice, or shall not pay vnto his souldiers their full and

40. shillings.

Mustermaister

Take monie.

Release soldier.

4 & 5. P & Ma. ca. 3.

Discharge souldier.

Wages.

Conduct money.

and whole wages, conducte and coate money within ten daies next after he shall haue receiued the same, he shall forfeit for euery such offence ten times the value of the thing so taken or receiued, and shall also pay to euery souldier from whome he shall so withhold any of the said wages, conduct or coate money, treble so withholden. Holinsh. 998. speaketh of a knight executed as a traitor for not paying souldiers their wages, which he receiued of the king to pay them withall, Anno 51. Edward 3. And touching the true seruice of Captains and souldiers, it is farther ordained by a statute made in the second and third yere of Edward the first, that if any souldier seruing the king in his warres, do giue or put away any horse, gelding, or mare, or any harneste wherewith he shalbe set forth, that then euery such souldier so offending, vpon due proofe or testimonie, to be brought afore the Lieutenant, high Admirall, the kings deputie, Viceadmirall or Captaine, and in their absence before any of their deputies, shalbe imprisoned by the same Lieutenant or any other before named, without baile or mainprise, vntill he hath satisfied to the partie owner of the horse, gelding, mare, or harneste, so by him sold, purloined, exchanged, or so wilfully lost, altered or otherwise made away: and if such souldiers so offending, fortune to escape from the Lieutenant, and other the aforesaid persons without punishment and restitution aforesaid, that then the same souldier vpon complaint made by the partie grieued or his executors or administrators, vpon due proofe thereof to be made by any Iustice, or Iustices of Peace in the parts where such souldiers so offending shalbe found, shall by such Iustice be cõmitted to ward without baile or mainprise, there to remaine vntill he haue satisfied the parties grieued, his executors or administrators, of or for such horses, geldings, mares, & harneste, so by any such souldier wilfully lost, changed, altered, or otherwise wilfully purloyned, except the same shalbe lost in the kings seruice, against the will of the said souldier, or were taken by the said Lieutenant, or anie of the other afore named, from the said souldier for any rea-

Ten times the value.

Treble sume. Holinsh. 998.

51. E. 3.

Captaines. Souldiers.

2. & 3. Ed. 6. ca. 2.

Souldier put away horse or armour.

sonable respect, and appointed to some other to serue in his steede, and the same testified sufficiently from any the sayd persons to the sayd Justice, then the sayd souldier not bringing the sayd horse or harnesse to the owner, shall be discharged thereof against the owner. And by the sayd Statute it is also ordayned, that if any souldier seruing in the kings warres, depart without licence of the Lieutenant, or any of the other aboue named, with battey or otherwise being in the enemies countrey, or else where in the kings seruice, or out of any garrison where he or they shall be appointed to serue, it is felony, and shall lose the benefit of his cleargie and sanctuary. This Statute was repealed: but it is reuiued by 4 and 5 Philip and Mary.

Souldier depart.

Felony.

Cap. 3.

And further it is ordayned by the Statute of 2 & 3 of Edward the first cap. 2, that if any to whom the king shall direct his commandement by commission or letters, for the leuying or setting forth of any man to serue the king in his war, shall at any time for any gayne discharge any by him appointed to serue the king in his wars, and do assigne any other person in his steede for any gaine as is aforesayd, the persons so offending shall forfeit to the king for euery man so discharged twentie pounds.

2 & 3 E. 6. cap. 1. Commissioners for setting forth of souldiers.

Forfeit twenty pounds.

And if any Captaine doe for any cause, licence any souldier in his retinue to depart from the field or fortresse where they shall be appointed to serue, without the speciall assent and licence of the Lieutenant in writing, shall forfeit for euery such souldier so by him licensed to depart, twenty pounds.

Licence souldier to depart. Lieutenant.

Forfeit twenty pounds.

If any hauing the order of any number of souldiers seruing vpon the sea or land, doe at any time take of the king any wages for any more souldiers then serued in such manner & forme as the wages was payed for, or for any more dayes then such souldiers serue, and do not note the dayes of euery souldiers entrie into wages, and day of his death and departure, and deliuer the same to such treasurers, as shall pay the sayd wages euery moneth, in writing, so as the truth of the number of souldiers may appeare to the kings treasurer and maister

Take wages for more then serue. Dayes.

maister of the kings musters, for the time being in y behalfe, he shal forfeit to the king for euery such default fiue pounds, and be imprisoned by the space of one moneth, and lose his roome and office. Forfeit fiue pounds.

No Captaine shall graunt to any of his souldiers appointed to serue vnder him, in any towne or fortresse kept with garrisons of souldiers, any licence or passports to depart from his seruice, but onely the Lieutenant, or any other as is aforesayd, vppon paine of imprisonment, as well of the Captaine as souldier so offending, at the discretion of the sayd Lieutenant. Euery Lieutenant vppon the paine of ten pounds, shall cause to be proclaimed the whole effect and contents of this Act, that is to say, euery Lieutenant of any army in euery field, to proclaime this Act euery moneth, and that euery of the kings deputies of any fortresse, & Captaine of any fortresse, to proclaime this Act within his charge, once euery quarter in a yeare: and euery person giuing to the Lieutenant true information of any the offences aboue remembred, shall haue for his labor one moneths wages of him that shall be found faulty, to be payd by the hand of the treasurer, vpon the warrant of the Lieutenant, or any of the others aforesayd. Captaine. Souldier. Licence. Lieutenant. Imprisonment. Proclamation. Euery moneth. Euery quarter. One moneths wages.

It is lawfull to the sayd Lieutenants, and other the sayd persons, to retaine in his or their owne hands, to their owne vse of the wages of his or their souldiers, the summes following, that is to say, fiue shillings eight pence for the liuery coate of euery common souldier, and thirteene shillings foure pence for the coate of euery gentleman souldier for one whole yeare. No manner of Lieutenant or any other the sayd persons, shall be charged or preiudiced by vertue of this Act for lacke of his number retained, as is aforesaid, for or cõcerning any souldier or souldiers, as shal happen to die during his seruice, or to be sicke by the visitation of God, or that shall depart against the will of the Lieutenant, or other before named, vnlesse it shal be in default of anie of them. This Act shall not be preiudiciall or hurtfull to any hauing vnder them retinue of Retain wages. Coate. Souldiers die. Depart against the will of the Captaine.

Houshold seruants.

Gift of tenants.

Aid reserued by lease.

Couenant to find horse. &c.

Wages retained. Victuall. Armour. Prest mony.

4 & 5 P. & M. cap. 3

Imployed in seruice.

souldiers for the not payment of the kings wages to their houshold seruants, & other whom they shall dayly find & giue meat & drinke during the sayd seruice of warre, nor to charge any person for ỳ taking or receiuing of any gift or reward of any of his or their tenants or friends, towards the relieſe, ayde or helpe of the same persons, being commaunded by the kings Maiestie for to serue in warres, or otherwise to finde men on horsbacke or on foote, aſwell within this Realme as without, nor for the gift, reward, ayde or helpe, reserued or couenanted to be payd or giuen to any person appointed to serue in the wars, or to find horse or men to serue, by reason of any grant, couenant, reseruation, custome, or tenure, not to charge any Lieutenant or other aboue named, for detayning or receiuing of any part of the sayd souldiers wages, towards or for ỳ paymẽt of victuals, barnesse, weapons, or for any prest mony prouided and deliuered to any such souldier.

And by the said Statute made 4 and 5 of Philip and Marie, ca. 3. It is ordained, that euerie article, clause, prouiso, & matter contained in the sayd Act of 2 and 3 of Edward the first, shal stand, remaine, and be in their full force, strength and effect, and yet neuertheleſſe, where in the said Act of 2 and 3 of Edward the first, it is prouided that no person or persons shall be charged for the taking or receiuing of any gift or reward of any of his or their tenannts or friends towards the relieſe, ayd or helpe of the said persons, being commanded to serue in warres, or otherwise to find men on horses or on fot within this realme or without, nor for the gift, reward, aid or helpe reserued or couenanted to be paid or giuen to anie person appointed to serue in warres, or to find horse or man to serue by reason of anie grant, couenant, reseruation, custome, or tenure, any thing in the said act to the contrarie notwithstanding, as by that Act and Prouiso more plainly appeareth. Yet by the said Act of 4 and 5 of Philip and Marie, it is enacted that no person or persons shall or may by colour of the Prouiso mentioned in the sayd Act of 2 and 3 of Edward the first, exact or demaund, or leauie any summe or summes of money, horse, armour

armour, or any other thing, other then shal be imployed forthwith in the present seruice of those warres for which it is leuied, the which summe or summes of money, horse, armour or other thing, or asmuch thereof as shall not be left, spent or consumed in the said seruice, shall be rendred and restored to such person or persons, as paid or deliuered the same vpon the penalties and forfeitures contained in the said Act. And by a braunch in the statute of 4 and 5 of Philip and Marie, cap. 2. it is ordained, that if any souldier shall make sale of his horse, harnesse, and weapons, or any of them, contrarie to the forme of the statute made in the second and third yeare of Edward the first, that then not only the said souldier shall incurre the penalties of the statute, but also that the said sale made by such souldiers, by anie person knowing him to be a souldier, shall be void against him that sold, or set forth the said horse, harnesse, and weapon, or any of them, to or for the furniture of such souldier to serue with the same.

Money rendred backe.

Sale of harnesse, horse, or weapon.

Sale void against the setter forth.

Also touching Sea-markes, for that they are necessary for the safetie of her Maiesties Nauie, and others to be conueyed into the Ports and hauens, it is ordained by a statute made in the eight yeare of the Quenes Maiesties raigne that now is, that the Maisters, wardens, and assistants of the Trinitie house at Detford Strond, shal at all times at their costs, make, erect, and set vp such Beacons, markes, and signes of the sea, in such places of the sea shores and lands neare the sea coasts or fore-lands of the sea onely for seamarks, as to them shall seeme most meet, needfull and conuenient, wherby the danger may be auoyded and escaped, and ships come into their ports without perill. And that all the said Beacons, marks & signes at the sea coasts shall be continued, renewed and maintained from time to time.

Sea-marks.

8. Eliz.

Beacons.

Markes.

Renued.

And it is further ordained by that statute, that no steeples, trées, or other things now standing as Beacons or marks for the sea, whereof to the owner or occupier of the place where the same doth grow or stand, before the first day of March next comming, notice shall be giuen by the Quenes Maiestie

Steeples, Trees.

Notice.

vnder her signet, shall be at anie time after taken downe, felled, or otherwise cut downe, vpon paine of an hundred pound: and if the offender be not worth so much, then to be deemed outlawed *ipso facto* to all intents and purposes. And lastly, for that there is a notable law set downe touching how euerie man must furnish himselfe with harnesse and armour for the warres, I haue thought good to set downe this Table, whereby you may shortly see the effect of the statute concerning the same, made in the fourth and fift yeares of Philip and Mary.

Forf. 100 li.

Outlawed. Statute of Armour.

And thus with my most humble prayers to the Lord of Hosts for the preseruation of the Quéenes Maiesties person, and this noble Realme, and to giue vs grace to be true and faithfull subiects to her Highnesse and her Crowne, and to discouer all traiterous and false hearted Subiects to the same in time, I end this simple Treatise, the 20 day of Ianuarie 1599 & in the one & fortieth yere of the most peaceable raigne of our most gratious Quéene, whom Almightie God for his great mercie graunt long to liue and raigne ouer vs. Amen.

Armour.

	Horses or geldings demilances with armour for them, whereof the one halfe shall be horses at the least, with furniture.	Light Horses with their furniture of harnesse & weapon.	Corslets furnished.	Almain rivets, plate-coates, Brigadines, or Corslets furnished.	Pikes.	Long bowes.	Sheafes of arrowes.	Steele caps or Scul.	Blacke Bils or halberds.	Harquebuses.	Morians or Salets.
Euerie person temporall shall keepe, &c. which hath estate of inheritance, or freehold in lands, &c.	1000 lib. 6	10	40	40	40	30	30	30	20	20	20
	1000 marks	6	30	30	30	20	20	20	10	10	10
	400 lib. 2.	4	20	20	20	15	15	15		6	6
	200 lib. 1.	2	10	10	10	8	8	8		3	3
	100 lib.	2	3	3	3	3	3	3		2	2
	100 marks	1	2	2	2	2	2	2		1	1
	40 lib		2	2	2	1	1	1		2	2
	20 lib.		1		1	1	1	1		1	1
	10 lib.			1		1	1	1		1	1
	5 lib.			1		1	1	2	1	1	
Goods.	1000 markes 1, or 18 Corslets furnished.	1	2	2	2	4	4	4		3	3
	400 lib.	1 or 9 Corslets		1	2	2	2	2		1	
	200 lib.		1	2	1	2	2	2		1	1
	100 lib.		1	1	1	2	2	2			
	40 lib.			2		1	1	1	1		
	20 lib.			1		2	2	2	1		
	10 lib.					1	1	1	1		
Penalties forfeited for not having in three moneths to the Queene and informer, &c.	10 lib. the horse, 3 lib. the furniture 3 lib. the demilance.	10 lib. the geldding, 3 lib. the furnit.	40 shillings.	20 shillings.		10 shillings.	10 shillings.	10 shillings.	10 shillings.	10 shillings.	10 shillings.

THE AVTHOVR TO his Booke.

Farewell, to learned skill thy ſelfe ſubmit,
Of this to write, I thinke thou art not fit,
For TVLLIES eloquence a thing more meet,
How to perſwade with words both mild & ſweet:
Yet maiſt thou ſerue, I hope, without diſgrace,
Till better come, & then thou muſt giue place.